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WASHINGTON.

WHITE MAN VS. NEGRO—DISCOMFITURE OF A FIRE-EATER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The House to-day held a session for debate only. Mr. Bundy, of Ohio, represented the extreme Western view of finance, and maintained that the amount of the circulating medium is greatly disproportionate to the needs of the country. The feature of the day was the début of another colored Representative, Mr. Cain, of South Carolina. The occasion was the speech of Hon. William M. Robbins, of North Carolina, who showed himself to be an old fire-eater of the fiercest type, and who, according to his own statement, "was an officer in the Confederate Army, participating in nearly all the battles of the Army of Northern Virginia from Bull Run to Appomattox Court-house." Mr. Robbins opposed the Civil Rights bill. He argued that there was a natural and perpetual antagonism between the white and colored races; that, although the former slaveholders had sought to "bring these barbarians up to civilization," they had not risen much above their natural level, and that the passage of the Civil Rights bill would result in the degradation of the white race, not in the elevation of the black. Mr. Cain replied in an earnest, unpremeditated, impassioned speech. He retorted that the civilizing instruments employed by Mr. Robbins and his race had been the stocks, the whipping-post, the thumb-screw, and the lash, and that, despite these agencies, himself and his fellows stood upon that floor, Mr. Robbins' equals, to assert their rights. This speech, in its way, created as great a sensation as did the speech of Mr. Elliott. Mr. Robbins was completely humiliated by the jeers of the House. His own Conservative colleague, Waddell, acknowledged that the proud Confederate Colonel, after inviting the attack, was routed by a colored man. A prominent Republican leader said to-night that, in the ratio of their numbers, it must be conceded that the colored representatives in Congress are better Parliamentary speakers than the whites.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF CONGRESS.

The debate upon the bill fixing the salaries of the official reporters of Congress, which was passed, discloses considerable dissatisfaction with the present plan of printing Congressional proceedings. Several members indicated their preference for the old system of private contract. Mr. Niblack thought a daily newspaper, similar to the old *Globe*, was much preferable to the present *Record*, which he called "a part of a book." It is evident that the old firm of Reeves & Bailey have by no means abandoned their hopes of ultimately recovering the contract.

REDUCTION OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

The failure of Congress to print as many public documents as usual, owing to the abolition of the franking privilege, and to the desire for retrenchment, is shown by the fact that the House Committee on Accounts have determined to order a reduction of one-third of the force of the folding-room. The reason of the reduction is, not that the force has been too large for the customary amount of work, but that the discontinuing of the printing of public documents has rendered the services of a considerable number of the force unnecessary.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Franklin Simmons, the sculptor, whose statue of Roger Williams in the old hall of Representatives, in the Capitol, presented by the State of Rhode Island, has been highly praised as a work of art, has been spending several days in Washington. He will shortly return to Rome. While here Mr. Simmons has modeled a bust of Admiral Porter. The State of Rhode Island has honored the artist with an order for a soldiers' monument, and he is now engaged in executing the order for the naval monument which was given him through the influence of Admiral Porter.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The President has appointed the following-named persons as cadets from the United States at large to the Military Academy at West Point: Walter Stone Alexander, a son of Lieut. Col. B. S. Alexander of the Corps of Engineers; J. Walker Benet, son of Col. S. V. Benet, of the Ordnance Corps; James B. Rawlins, son of Gen. Rawlins, late Secretary of War; Charles J. Messmore, son of Col. J. E. Messmore, of the volunteer army; Wm. E. Almy, son of Commodore Almy, United States Navy; Frederick L. Foltz, of Penn., son of Surgeon General Foltz, United States Navy; George C. Strong, of Mass., brother of Gen. Strong, of the volunteer army, who was killed in battle; Wm. English, son of Lieut. Col. English, of the Twenty-first Infantry; and John Greene Lugenbeel, son of Col. Pinckney Lugenbeel, United States Army; and Lawrence T. Hearn, son of a former Sergeant of the Fifth Infantry, as first and second alternates to supply the place of any of the above appointees who may fail.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William Martin has been ordered to the naval station at New-Orleans. Chief Engineer Joseph Willey has been ordered to the Ossipee, relieving Chief Engineer King, who waits orders. Lieut. Commander George H. Wadleigh is detached from the Canonicus and ordered to the Ohio as executive officer. Lieut. Commander George F. F. Wilde is detached from the Boston Navy-yard and ordered to the Canonicus as executive officer. Master Henry T. Stockton is ordered to the Canonicus. Paymaster H. P. Tuttle, from the Narragansett, is ordered to return home.

FINANCIAL.

The amount of fractional currency received from the printers for the week ending to-day is $798,500; shipments, $859,600. Shipments of notes, $979,800; amount held by the Treasurer as security for the circulating notes of national banks, $392,410,900, and for public deposits, $16,360,200. Internal Revenue receipts, $305,653; for the month, $7,590,106; for the fiscal year to date, $55,576,581. Outstanding national bank circulation, $348,662,175. The amount of bonds of the loan of 1858 exchanged to date is $7,474,000, and the amount redeemed is $5,310,000.

SATURDAY'S SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

The House met for general discussion, Mr. Merriam, of New-York, in the chair. Speeches were made by Mr. Bundy, of Ohio, on the financial question; by Messrs. Robbins, of North Carolina, and Cain, of South Carolina, on the question of civil rights, and by Messrs. Biery and Kelley, of Pennsylvania, on the financial currency and banking questions. There were but few members present during the session, and the discussion presented no features of public interest.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

A statement prepared by the Director of the Mint shows that the amount of gold and silver bullion, including abraded and foreign coin operated upon at the United States Mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco, and the Assay Office in New-York, during the six months ending December 31, 1873, to have been $60,881,686 84, or $36,279,956 more than for the same period of the year 1872. The gain to the stock of coin in the country during the first six months of the current fiscal year is given at about $30,000,000 gold and $1,000,000 silver. The number of trade dollars issued was $1,225,000.

THE NEW ELECTION FOR LOUISIANA.

The Louisiana bill, now being prepared by Gen. Butler, Senator Carpenter, and others, provides that the new election proposed for that State shall be conducted under the supervision of a Congressional Commission consisting of one Senator and two Representatives. Gen. Butler will, it is said, have charge of the bill in the House, and its passage will depend upon the support of the Democrats, who, for the most part, are opposed to reopening the question, being averse to Congressional interference in the affairs of a State, although condemning the means by which the Kellogg Government was placed in power. Senators Carpenter and Thurman and Gen. Butler had a prolonged consultation yesterday on that subject.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan arrived here last night in obedience to the summons of the House Committee on Military Affairs, before whom, on Monday, he will give his views concerning the organization of the army. It is known that he is in favor of an increase rather than a reduction of the force, if the Government intends to continue its policy of protecting the exposed settlements.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $2,261,022; special deposit of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $44,695,000; coin, $85,949,553; including coin certificates, 45,406,300; outstanding legal-tenders, $381,789,437.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

There were only twelve or fifteen members present at the adjourned meeting of the friends of cheap transportation to-night, at the Capitol. Representative Dunnell was in the chair. One gentleman thought the meetings would amount to nothing practical unless union of action could first be secured on some one scheme. The advocacy of different projects could produce only confusion and defeat.

Several gentlemen said they had attended the former meetings, and were willing to come there every night as long as the purpose they had in view was likely to be benefited by so doing, but they were discouraged by the small attendance to-night. It was suggested by another gentleman that there must have been some misunderstanding as to the time of meeting, as it was certain the friends of cheap transportation had not become lukewarm or indifferent. Finally it was agreed to adjourn till next Saturday night, and, in the mean time, exertions will be made to secure a large attendance, to exchange views, and impart information concerning the cheap transportation schemes.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION BILL.

It is stated, at a late hour to-night, that the details of the Louisiana Election bill have been somewhat changed, disposing of a Congressional Commission, of one Senator, and two Representatives, but authorizing the President to appoint the commission, to consist, it is supposed, of military officers.

COLD-BLOODED MURDERS.

A MINER SHOT DEAD IN THE STREETS OF PITTSTON—NO CLUE TO THE MURDERER.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 24.—Yesterday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a miner was walking along the main street of Pittston, on his way home from work, when a man who was standing on the sidewalk, and who, from his manner, was evidently watching for some one, approached the miner, and, without saying a word, drew a revolver and shot him dead. Some half a dozen persons who were standing near and witnessed the murder attempted to arrest the murderer, but with the revolver in hand he threatened to shoot any one who attempted to interfere, and, passing quietly down the street, he disappeared in an alley way, and nothing has been seen or heard of him since. He is described by those who witnessed the occurrence as of about five feet six inches in stature, with a scratch on the left cheek, a mark on the nose, of dark complexion, with black hair and mustache. He was a stranger, never having been seen before in Pittston. No cause can be assigned for the cold-blooded deed.

A MAN MURDERED AND HIS BODY CUT TO PIECES.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan 24.—A man named Bradley, of Forestville, was murdered at 11 o'clock last night by a man named Farrel. Bradley was eating his supper when he was shot by Farrel, who afterward cut the body in two, and threw the remains down an air hole of a deep mine near the spot. Mrs. Bradley gave an alarm, and the murderer was arrested at Minersville and brought here. The case will be investigated this afternoon. The cause of the murder is unknown. Public feeling is much excited by the event.

THE M'CARTHY-MORDECAI DUEL—A VERDICT OF INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 24.—The trial of W. Page McCarthy for the killing of John B. Mordecai, in a duel last May, which has been progressing in the Hustings Court before Judge Guigon, for the past four days, was concluded this evening, and the case given to the jury at 7 o'clock. In a few minutes the jury returned for instructions as to whether they were required to find a verdict of murder in the first degree or acquit the accused. The Judge instructed that they were not so required. He then, at their request, further instructed them as to the various degrees of murder and manslaughter, after which the jury again retired. At 9 o'clock they returned a verdict of involuntary manslaughter, and fixed the prisoner's fine at $500. There was no demonstration in the Court-room, which was densely crowded. Counsel for the defense asked for a suspension of judgment, and moved to set aside the verdict, which motion will be considered on Monday. The prisoner was bailed in $1,000. Previous to the instructions by the court the jury stood nine for acquittal and three for murder in the first degree.

THE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 24.—The State Grange, which has been in session here for several days, has adopted the report of the Committee on Transportation, which is to the effect that railroads are amenable to State regulation, as much as plank and gravel road companies, and that the Legislature has as much right to regulate their charges as to fix turnpike tolls or the charge of millers for grinding grain. Accompanying the report of the committee is the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we deprecate any and all attempts to cripple or destroy the railroad interests, we would remind them that our interests are identical. We employ them, not to kill the goose that lays the golden egg, by taxing us exorbitant rates to enable them to compete with other great trunk lines leading from West to East.

Other resolutions deprecate class legislation, and declare that the public lands should be devoted rigidly to the purposes of actual settlement.

SUIT AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY SETTLED.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—Wm. M. Hunt, the portrait painter, burnt out in the great fire, was insured in the Hanover Insurance Company, of New-York, his policy included all articles, tools, &c., necessary in the prosecution of his business. The company refused to pay the full amount, and suit was brought to recover it, Mr. Hunt claiming that the insurance covered the models, sketches, studio engravings and paintings, both by himself in process of execution, and by others used as reference. The defendants denied all insurance except on actual tools and materials, brushes, paints, furniture, &c. The damages claimed were $3,000, and the case has been settled by the defendants for $2,000 without trial.

AN INSURANCE COMPANY'S APPLICATION OPPOSED.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The application of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York to hold real estate in Boston to the amount of $2,000,000, which is now pending before the Legislature, meets with strong objections, on the ground that under it the company might engage in a general real estate business, or might evade subjection to the General Insurance laws of this commonwealth.

COLLISION ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Two freight trains collided on the Hudson River Railroad, this morning, near Fishkill Station. The engines of both were badly smashed. Nobody was hurt. Passenger trains were slightly detained.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

"CHINESE GORDON"—MR. GRANT DUFF'S UTTERANCES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1873.

Unable to obtain high command in his own country, Col. Gordon, otherwise "Chinese Gordon," has gone to conquer new territory for the Viceroy of Egypt, who, according to some of the least visionary of our political prophets, may be expected, on the death of the present Sultan, to renew Mehemet Ali's attempt to render Egypt an independent State. The Egyptian Army is the great resource just now for warriors out of employment, and if the distinguished foreigners who have held commands in Egppt from the time of Capt. Von Moltke to that of Col. Gordon were counted up, the number would prove by no means inconsiderable. "Moltke in Egypt," by the way, would be an admirable subject for a military essay—to which Col. Chesney, for instance, would do full justice. Prussian officers of infantry and cavalry are fond of expatiating on the absolute necessity of restricting high commands to officers of those arms, on the ground that they alone have had opportunities of learning practically the art, to be acquired in no other manner, of "commanding troops in the field." Gen. Von Goeben, infantry General, and specially celebrated for his *coup d'œil*, said of his adversary, Gen. Faidherbe, General of Engineers, the day before the battle of St. Quentin: "He is an able man, has excellent ideas, but he can't command infantry in the field"—an opinion which Faidherbe justified by giving the experienced and quick-eyed Von Goeben the chance of attacking him just when he had got half his infantry on one side of a canal, half on the other. It is a fact, all the same, that Moltke himself never "commanded troops in the field" (in Gen. Von Goeben's sense of the words) but once, in Egypt, on which occasion—such is the irony of fortune—he was badly beaten by the Turks opposed to him. The young Prussian officer had been able to reorganize the Egyptian Army, but he had not been able to give courage to the Egyptian soldiers; and at the critical moment, when it seemed quite possible, and, indeed, highly probable, that the Turks would run away, the Egyptians, finding that they stood their ground, ran away instead. The essay I propose should comprise an account of Moltke's reorganization of the Egyptian Army, and, of course, a description of the one battle at which he was present on the ground and at the head of troops. Valuable materials, too, for such an essay might be found in Moltke's own notes on Egypt. These are referred to and feebly translated in a work published, now many years ago, by Lady Duff Gordon, who speaks of the author as "a Prussian officer, lately deceased." Somehow or other, nearly twenty years later, he came to life again.

But I am forgetting "Chinese Gordon," as to whom all I meant to say was that a most interesting account of his doings at the head of the army he commanded in China is to be found in Col. Chesney's recently published *Military Biographies*. Col. Chesney, himself an engineer officer, calls attention to the fact that Col. Gordon also belongs to the arm whose officers are supposed to be unfitted (or rather, are held not to have fitted themselves) for high commands; but the special genius shown by Gordon in organizing immense armies composed of heterogenous bodies of troops, including volunteers from all parts of the world, proves nothing in favor of engineer officers as a class. I see this question constantly brought forward in the London press, where it is almost always decided in favor of artillery and engineers, a result which may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that, whichever may be the best with the sword, the officers of the "scientific arms" are certainly the most skillful in the use of the pen. If we look to Continental armies, it is curious to see how the scientific arms are procured in France, (owing, no doubt, to the prestige given to artillery by the fact of the great Napoleon having been an artillery officer;) while in Prussia they are kept systematically in subordinate positions. During the late war Gens. Lebœuf, Trochu, and Faidherbe, on the French side, were all officers either of artillery or of engineers, while on the Prussian side no army or army corps was commanded by an officer of either of those arms. Whether, however, engineer officers be presumably fit or not to command troops of all arms, Col. Gordon has shown what he himself is capable of in that line. The best thing to do with him would have been to send him out with Sir Garnet Wolseley to organize England's native allies, and, if possible, make them fight. The worst was to allow him to go to Egypt, where, in proportion as he strengthens the hands of the Khedive, he will help to prepare the dissolution of the Turkish Empire.

Not a word about the Eastern question in Mr. Grant Duff's annual address to his constituents, which usually takes the form of an elaborate discourse on foreign politics! This year, by exception, Mr. Grant Duff speaks only of home politics, about which he finds nothing new to say, except that Mr. Disraeli has no right to be a Conservative, inasmuch as he belongs to a race which is "not one of the conservative, but one of the destructive forces in Europe." This is one of the absurd generalizations which must be expected, now and then, from the very clever but slightly dogmatic, slightly pedantic, Under Secretary of State for India. Mr. Grant Duff, who spends a certain portion of every vacation traveling, and usually communicates the result of his observations to the public first in the shape of an address to the sheep-farmers of the Elgin burghs, and afterward in the more elaborate form of an article in the *North British Review*, has just returned from a prolonged political tour in Egypt, and he could certainly, at this moment, tell us much more that would be worth hearing about the Egyptians than about the laws.

Punch's joke on the subject of Archbishop Manning's not being made a Cardinal has had considerable success: "Sorry we've nothing in this style to fit you, Dr. Manning. At present we've only got hats for under-sized heads." The Pope is not a popular personage in England, nor are the members of the Sacred College held in high esteem; but many of us think that if there are to be Cardinals we can produce as good Cardinals in England as can be produced in any other country, and perhaps as good a Pope. English Catholics and Protestants have certainly given over hating one another; and it is to be hoped that the old animosity will not be revived by the conflict which the fatuity of Earl Russell is on the point of bringing about through the great Protestant meeting convoked for the 27th inst. at St. James' Hall. What is Bismarck to us or we to Bismarck that a domestic quarrel should be engaged in for the greater glory of his mysterious Anti-Catholic policy? I call it mysterious, because Bismarck himself has never given even a tolerably plausible explanation of its causes and objects. Possibly he is preparing for a great struggle in connection with the next Papal election; and it should always be remembered that it was with Rome itself, not with the Catholic clergy of Germany, that the quarrel originated; but whatever else the contest may be it is not a contest between Protestantism and Catholicism, nor anything resembling it. Simultaneously with the meeting of English Protestants, a meeting of English Catholics is to be held, for the very intelligible purpose of expressing sympathy for their coreligionists in Germany under the persecution they are now undergoing; and I sincerely hope that Catholics and Protestants may meet in Piccadilly and have such a fight that the indignation of all liberal England will be raised against the true author of the strife. Meanwhile it appears probable that, before the night of the meeting, the Prussian Government may carry the war against Catholics to such extremes that Lord Russell—who, with all his weakness and irritability, is a kind-hearted old gentleman at bottom—may himself be shocked. Archbishop Ledochowski's residence at Posen has been stripped of furniture, and before this letter reaches you the obstinate prelate ("devoted" his fellow-Catholics would call him) will, almost certainly, be in prison. An ominous telegram from Berlin, sent by the Prussian correspondent of the *Times*, announces this morning that there is a great chance of his being arrested—which means that the Government has resolved to arrest him, but wishes first of all to prepare the public mind for an event well calculated to startle it. When Rev. J. Purchas, of Brighton, was proceeded against in the Ecclesiastical Court because he persisted, notwithstanding injunctions from his Bishop to the contrary, in mixing water with the sacramental wine, saluting and elevating the host, dressing himself up in strange garments, and so on, he was condemned to pay the costs of the action, upon which he made over the whole of his personal effects to his wife—or rather he had taken the precaution, when he saw that the action was going against him. It was a wise step in a mundane point of view, but one to which a Prince of the Catholic Church, even if Princes of the Catholic Church were married, would scarcely condescend.

Turn where we will in Central and Southern Europe—Germany, Austria, France, Italy—some question in connection with the Papacy stares us everywhere in the face. Recent letters from Italy make known the curious fact that France is represented in Rome and its vicinity by an Embassy, a Legation, and a frigate. The Embassy is accredited to the Pope, the Legation to the King of Italy, while the frigate remains at Civita Vecchia ready to carry off the Holy Father to a place of safety in case the united efforts of the Embassy and the Legation should fail to protect him against the fury of his enemies. On New-Year's Day the members of the Embassy paid their respects to the Pope at the Vatican; the members of the Legation to the King at the Quirinal; while the officers of the frigate, to show no favor and to give no offense, remained quietly at Civita Vecchia, paying their respects to no one. Given this position of affairs, it is not astonishing that between the Embassy and the Legation there should be constant misunderstandings; though it is strange, and certainly not creditable, that the ill-feeling existing on the part of the clerically disposed Embassy toward the purely political Legation should have been shown on the occasion of the funeral of a French diplomatic officer. The telegraph will have informed you of the sort of collision which took place between the Papal authorities supported by the Embassy and the authorities of the Kingdom of Italy, supported by the Legation in connection with the mortuary service ordered for the late Col. Delahaye, military attaché to the Legation. But it will probably not have called attention to the triangular system of representation maintained by France at Rome, nor to the awkward misunderstandings which may come out of it at any moment. To please both the Government of Victor Emmanuel and the Government of the Pope would, of course, be impossible; nor does the French Cabinet, as now constituted, aim at anything of the kind. Its sole object is to please the Government of the Pope. S. E.

REPORTS OF THE CANAL APPRAISERS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The Canal Appraisers, in their reports to the Legislature, recommend, as the result of their experience, the passage of a law which will enable them, in cases where claim is made for temporary occupation, to set off benefits derived from improvements made by the State. Under existing laws, the Appraisers are not authorized to take benefits accruing to the claimant, in case of temporary appropriation, into consideration. In many cases changes or improvements largely benefit claimants, and damages are awarded, the Appraisers not being able to credit the State with benefits derived by the claimants. A law is also recommended to enable the Appraisers to compel parties claimants to attend at the meeting of the board when notified, and present their claims, and in case of failure to do so, no award to be made, the decision in such cases to be final and conclusive. An appropriation is also asked for payment of witness fees and necessary expenses of the Commissioner in the trial of causes before the board.

A TEXAS COURT SCENE.

A PRISONER ON TRIAL FOR MURDER ASSASSINATED BY THE SON OF HIS VICTIM.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 24.—In Galveston, this morning, in the Criminal Court, the case of the State against J. B. Helm, for the murder of John Ferguson, was called for trial, but, owing to the non-arrival of witnesses, the proceedings were delayed, the prisoner remaining in court. John Ferguson, a son of the murdered man, succeeded in approaching the prisoner between the railing and table unobserved, and, presenting a pistol at Helm's head, fired, killing him almost instantly. Young Ferguson was arrested, and his case is now being investigated.

CONVENTION OF INSTRUCTORS OF DEAF MUTES.

WORCESTER, Jan. 24.—The first Convention of Instructors of Deaf Mutes ever held in this country is in session here to-day. They are discussing the methods of teaching articulation to the deaf and dumb. Prof. Bell, of the Boston University, whose father invented a system of symbols illustrating the positions of the vocal organs for every sound, is active in the discussion. Mr. P. Ira Aller, of Boston, is Chairman, and Prof. Stone, of the American Asylum, Hartford, Secretary. It has been voted to establish a manuscript periodical in the sound-symbols for distribution in the various institutions.

DROWNED IN MYSTIC POND.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—Herbert Cotton, aged twenty-one years, was drowned in Mystic Pond, at Arlington, yesterday.

ST. LOUIS INSURANCE MATTERS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—The Mound City Life Insurance Company, of this city, which lately reinsured all the policies of the Missouri Mutual Life, has arranged for the reinsurance of the policies of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, also of this city. These consolidated companies will probably be known as the St. Louis Life Insurance Company.

FOUND DROWNED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 24.—The body of a man was found this morning in a pond near Dunnell's print works in Pawtucket. It is supposed to be that of Patrick [illegible], who disappeared on Christmas night.

ITALY.

A RECENT TRAGEDY—THE PAPACY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

ROME, Monday, Jan. 5, 1874.

A case has lately been brought before the criminal tribunal of Alessandria, in Piedmont, presenting some features of an unusual character, illustrating the possibilities of wickedness even among those dedicated to the sacred life of the cloister. A monk, with clerical ordination, by the name of Plebani, and for some time the manager of the funds of the order of the Carmelitani Scalzi, in Rome, was murdered on the night of the 13th of October last, in a house in the City of Alessandria, to which place he had some months before betaken himself for security from the embarrassments to which he had been exposed by his former conduct. The bill of accusations, as made out by the Solicitor of the Crown, is published, and the trial of the case will begin to-day in the city already named. The leading facts are these: About the year 1866 a certain Amelia Menghini was a nun of the Order of Maestre Pie, (pious teachers,) in Rome. Her age at that time was twenty years. At the same period, in the Vittoria convent, (near the ruins of the Baths of Diocletian,) Father Gaetano Plebani was a monk, and leading man of the establishment. Profaning the confessional, and by means of obscene pictures, Plebani succeeded in corrupting the imagination and leading away from the path of virtue the nun Amelia Menghini. For several years their intercourse went on, the nun not infrequently meeting her wicked lover in the sacristy of the convent, sometimes carrying away with her sums of not less than fifty francs, the gift of the monk. At one time, according to the confession of the woman, means were used to hinder the birth of a little creature, the first fruit of these relations. Afterward a child was born, which was consigned to a nurse, and of which nothing more was ever seen by the parties in guilt. As the nun became more and more corrupt, her exactions increased to such a degree as to cause much annoyance and alarm to the priest, who had already obtained for Amelia another lover, a man outside the convent, who was in the secrets of Plebani. A plan of marriage was arranged between the nun and the outside lay friend, and to promote this object a sum of money was promised by the priest. An early opportunity was seized by both monk and nun to leave their respective convents and go and live in other towns in Italy. The monk first went to a place near Ancona. The woman, instigated by her new paramour, continued to make larger and larger demands upon the priest, with the threat of exposure if they were not complied with. The priest was in possession of a considerable amount of property, the principle part of which, in titles of the value of 102,000 francs in the Ottoman loan, was among his valuables at the time of his death. According to the testimony of the woman, this wealth was acquired while manager of the funds of the Vittoria Convent, and by robbing a miraculous picture of Santa Filomena, kept in that house, of valuable jewels with which it was ornamented, the presents of rich devotees.

THE MURDER.

Last year the priest changed his residence to a place near Alessandria, thinking in concealment to escape the importunities of those who had now become his tormentors. But his hiding place was discovered, and letters once more began to be exchanged. Amelia gave notice of her intention to visit the priest to make a final arrangement for the marriage settlement. The ex-nun, now seven and twenty years old, had a brother of twenty, whom she had let into her secrets. The priest went to meet, at the station, his old friend, on her arrival, but his anxiety was increased when he saw that she was accompanied by her brother, some knowledge of whose character he had. He committed the fatal error of receiving them both into the house in which he was living under the false title of niece and nephew. Now began among the parties the contention about the amount which the priest was to give to satisfy all demands. The priest consented to allow the sum of about 10,000 francs. But the evil one had arranged that the affair should have a dark and tragical end. Plebani having little suspicion that foul play was meditated, left free the communication in the night as well as the day, between the rooms of the apartment in which they were lodged. The sister was eager to have the affair brought to an end, for to murder and rob the priest and precipitate flight from the country was the plan resolved upon. In the night she stimulated the brother to commit the act at once, but was met by the reply that he was not yet provided with the proper instruments. "I have seen to that; for here is a cane with a loaded head to stun the sleeping man, and the knife will do the rest." And so it happened. The sister advanced cautiously, holding the lamp above her head to show the way, and the brother struck the blows. The struggle must have been desperate, for the cane and a chair were found broken, and there was much confusion in the room. In the house opposite cries for help and pity were heard. The rest was to take all the titles and other valuables belonging to the priest and fly from the house and the town. The officers of justice were soon on the track, and in eight and forty hours the criminals were in the hands of the law. Such are the facts of the case, the trial of which begins to-day, of which the proof of guilt is clear, both by circumstantial evidence and the confession of the parties. We are not in the habit of drawing facts for our correspondence from the records of the criminal tribunal, but we have here a history quite as dark with tragic horror as any of the inventions of romance.

HOME PAPACY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

An incident the past week furnishes an additional proof of the obstinate hostility of the Papacy to the Italian Government, and particularly to the national army. Col. De La Haye, one of the military attachés of the French Legation at the Court of Victor Emmanuel, died, and arrangements were made for the funeral ceremonies in the Church of San Luigi Dei Francesi, an edifice under the control of the French nation. The Government of the Republic thinks it worth while to keep a diplomatic agent near the Vatican, to serve no particular purpose except to assist the intrigues constantly going on there—certainly not to promote a good understanding between the Italian and French Governments. M. De Corcelles was shocked at the thought that a religious building, which is one of the chapels of his super-pious Government, should be profaned by the attendance at the solemn function of a funeral of the officers of the army of an excommunicated King, and the order was given that the church be closed to the performance of any such rite. The funeral was held at San Marcello, in the Corso, with the attendance of M. Fournier, French Minister, the Prince Humbert, and a detachment of officers and men of the Italian Army Corps. The affair has caused a great deal of talk, and a great deal of newspaper writing. If the French Government really wishes to have the friendship of this country, it has only to change its policy of jilting with the priests for one of frank and open conduct toward the Italian Government.

THE POPE'S NEW-YEAR.

The time of the felicitations of the new year has been made the occasion for gifts which have replenished the Pope's purse. The largest contribution was that sent by the good Catholics of Philadelphia, amounting to $25,000, which was handed to the Holy Father by Rev. Mr. Chatard, the learned head of the American Catholic College in Rome. While the contest between the ecclesiastical and civil authorities is going on with more and more fierceness, in countries with populations almost entirely Roman Catholic, it is a cause for satisfaction that in a Protestant country like the United States the members of the party of the Papacy have nothing to complain of, and that a tolerable degree of harmony exists—a harmony which the Catholics must be careful not to be the first to disturb.

M'BRIDE DAVIDSON'S SAFES.

NAMES OF THE PARTIES WHO RECEIVED THEM—PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE REFEREE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The case of John McB. Davidson vs. Edward Coyle, his former partner, came up before Isaac Edwards, Referee, to-day. Matthew Hale appeared as counsel for Coyle, and Henry Smith for Davidson.

The *Sunday Press* of this city gives the following account of the proceedings before the Referee:

Mr. Davidson desired to put in as profit and loss account $60,000 worth of safes and sideboards furnished the following parties in New-York, and for which no money was received. To this Coyle objected, claiming Davidson had no right to thus dispose of the firm's property. M. A. Farrell, one of the parties appointed by the court at Saratoga last Summer to write up the books of the firm, reports that the following persons are charged with sideboards or safes:

One safe to the New-York Printing Company, on the order of Wm. M. Tweed.

One to J. H. Maginnis, to go to New-Orleans, on the same order.

One to Jas. Hayes, Supervisor.

To Jas. Barclay.

From Michael Norton, for Tweed's private office, No. 184 East Broadway.

To George McLean, No. 15 West Twenty-fourth street.

To E. A. Woodward, Chief Clerk of the Supervisors, to go to Norwalk, Conn.

To R. B. Connolly.

To Changing safe from No. 272 Canal street, to the Woman's Medical College, No. 187 Second avenue, by order of Judge Fithian.

To Ex-Senator James O'Brien, No. 150 Broadway.

To C. Flynn, Coroner.

To John Fox, sideboard safe.

To Ex-Senator H. W. Genet, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

From Henry Smith to the Bowling Green Savings Bank.

To the Yorkville Savings Bank from Harry Genet.

To Thomas C. Fields, at house in One Hundred and Fortieth street.

To Judge Geo. E. Barnard, at No. 23 West Twenty-first street.

To James Shearman, at No. 217 Mulberry street.

To B. Maloney, at No. 115 Waverly place.

From Richard B. Connolly to Mrs. Richard B. Connolly.

From Richard B. Connolly to himself.

To Judge Spence, Waverly place.

To A. H. Maloney from H. Smith.

To R. L. Hutcqings, Surrogate, No. 48 West Thirty-eighth street.

To Richard B. Connolly, for private house in Park avenue.

To Tweed, for private office, No. 237 Broadway.

To A. Oakey Hall, for No. 13 West Forty-second street.

To Judge Barnard, for No. 23 West Twenty-first street.

To Barnard, one for private office.

To R. B. Connolly, for private office at the new Court-house.

To Rufus Andrews, No. 51 Chambers street.

To A. J. Garvey, several.

To Jas. Craig, from Judge Barnard.

To Miss A. Barnard, from the Judge.

To J. Porter, No. 103 West Twenty-second street, from Jas. McGowan.

To Judge Scott, from W. H. King.

To A. J. Vanderpoel, No. 1 West Sixteenth street.

To Thos. C. Fields, No. 117 Nassau street.

To Harry Genet, at No. 231 Broadway.

Also, to D. P. Ingraham, Judge Jones, Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., Jas. H. Ingersoll, Walter Roche, Henry Smith, Judge Cox, Judge Shandley, Thomas Coman, J. W. Steerry & Co., R. M. Tweed, Jas. Kelso, Norton and Canary, (stables,) Jos. Meeks, Cornelius Corson, Hon. J. F. Pierce, Wm. J. Edleston, Judge Loew, Jno. F. Cleveland, J. Fowler, Jr., J. A. Fithian, J. McB. Davison, Metropolitan Hotel, Judge Cardozo, M. T. Brennan, Nathaniel James, Judson Jarvis, and others, one each.

The case will be continued next Thursday, when other exposures, it is said, will be made as to the use of the company's funds by the members of the old New-York Ring.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

THE USURY BILL—IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE WATTS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 24.—The Senate was occupied to-day in the consideration of the Usury bill, which ultimately passed. It makes the penalty of forfeiture of claim for any rate of interest exceeding eight per cent.

Senator Waring, from Mecklenburg, introduced the following, which will doubtless pass without opposition:

"That our Congressmen be requested and instructed to use their best efforts to procure the passage of a law by Congress fixing a uniform rate of interest for loans, and preventing usury in every State and Territory of this country with such penalty as will assure the observance of the law."

A resolution of impeachment was introduced in the House to-day against Judge S. A. Watts, of this judicial district, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

THE PHILADELPHIA MAYORALTY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—It is the general opinion now that the Democrats will not make any nomination for Mayor when the convention reassembles, but that a Committee of seventy, similar to the New-York Citizens' Committee, will be appointed to make a nomination, the nominee to be indorsed by the party, and to be known only as the citizens' nominee.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 24.—Chief Justice Waite arrived in this city to-day. He will return to Cincinnati on Monday, and expects on Tuesday to resign his position as President of the Constitutional Convention, and will leave for Washington on Monday week to enter upon the discharge of his new official duties.

MURDER OF A NEWS AGENT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 24.—Maurice Edgar, a news agent on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, was shot and killed in a saloon in this city to-night, by a gambler named Al. Stevens, from Louisville. Stevens was arrested.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 24.—Chief Boynton, of the State Constabulary, has issued an order to the heads of departments in the several counties, towns, and cities of the State to enforce the liquor law vigorously and impartially.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TONE OF THE LONDON PRESS ON MR. GLADSTONE'S ADDRESS.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The *Times* of this morning, commenting on the address of Mr. Gladstone announcing the dissolution of Parliament, says: "The document reflects the characteristics of the genius of its author."

The *Times* also doubts the wisdom of the repeal of the income tax promised by the Premier.

The *Post* says the address almost amounts to a *coup d'etat*.

The *Standard* is confident of a Conservative majority in the elections, and severely condemns the suddenness of the announcement of the dissolution.

All the journals agree upon the popularity of the financial measures promised in the address.

MR. WHALLEY'S FINE—LEICESTER SQUARE.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—It is said the sister of Mr. Whalley has paid the fine imposed upon the latter, yesterday, by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn.

Leicester square has been presented to the City of London, and is to be converted into an ornamental park.

TEMPESTUOUS WEATHER.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The weather in Great Britain is very tempestuous to-day, and communication by telegraph between this city and various other points is interfered with.

FRANCE.

THE EX-EMPEROR'S CIVIL LIST.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Assembly has appointed a committee to liquidate the civil list of the late Emperor Napoleon. It is said a majority of the members of the committee are opposed to the convention lately entered into between the Government and the ex-Empress Eugenie.

SPAIN.

ALPHONSIST CLUBS CLOSED.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—The Government has issued an order closing the Alphonsist clubs in this city.

CUBA.

LOSSES INFLICTED BY A BAND OF INSURGENT NEGROES—MANZANILLO THREATENED.

HAVANA, Jan. 23, via KEY WEST, Jan. 24.—On the night of the 20th inst. a band of negroes made a raid into Trinidad Valley and burned the Mayaguara, Laslajas, and Sacra Fanidid plantations. They carried off all the slaves from the Mayaguara plantation and completely destroyed the machinery by knocking it into pieces. The other two plantations suffered less.

Four thousand insurgents have surrendered Manzanillo.

The Government proposes to again embargo several estates which were lately released.

IOWA.

THE CONTEST OVER THE ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE TERMINATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 24.—The long contest for the organization of the House of Representatives terminated this morning in the election of John H. Gear, of Burlington, the Republican candidate, on the one hundred and forty-second ballot. The election was the result of a compromise agreed on yesterday, by which the Republicans, taking the Speaker, get the chairmanship of all the committees, with control of the same, except investigating committees, which are given to the opposition, with all the clerkships and other positions. As there is nothing to be investigated which the Republicans have any desire to cover up, the effect of the concession to the opposition of the clerkships, &c., is practically all they obtain. The organization is under Republican control. James M. Weart, of Buchanan County, formerly Secretary of the Senate, is the new Clerk of the House. Ladies are chosen to two of the clerkships. The Governor's Message was formally delivered to the General Assembly to-day, although it has been before the public several days, through the newspapers. Gov. Carpenter's second inauguration will take place probably on Monday.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen decidedly without a decided change of temperature and with generally clear weather in New-England.

The temperature has fallen in the districts east of the Mississippi River, and it is below freezing at the stations north of Tennessee and North Carolina.

Generally clear weather and northerly winds prevail in the Southern States and the Ohio Valley. Partly cloudy and clearing weather, with north-westerly winds, prevails in the lower lake region. The barometer continues very high in the North-west, where very cold and generally clear weather prevails. Generally clear and colder weather, with brisk and high north-westerly winds, is reported from the Middle States.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England and the Middle States fresh and brisk north-westerly winds and clear weather will prevail, with lower temperature and rising barometer.

For the Southern States East of the Mississippi River, generally clear and colder weather, with northerly to north-westerly winds and continued high barometer.

For the Ohio valley, thence westward to Kansas, clear or fair weather with low temperature, high barometer, and southerly to westerly winds.

For the lake region, decidedly cold and clearing weather, with north-westerly to south-westerly winds.

For the North-west, continued high barometer, with very cold and generally clear weather during the day, followed by partly cloudy weather and rising temperature.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending Jan. 24, shows the mean height of the barometer to have been 30.142 inches, the maximum being 30.536 at 9 A. M. on the 18th, and the minimum 29.666 at 2 P. M. on the 23d, leaving the range to be 0.870 inch. The thermometer showed a mean of 37.2°, the maximum being 63° at 1 P. M. on the 23d, and the minimum 20° at 5 A. M. on the 19th, leaving the range for the week, 43°. The rain-fall during the week was 0.38 inches, and the distance traveled by the wind, 767 miles.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 36°; 6 A. M., 31°; 9 A. M., 31°; 12 M., 34°; 3 P. M., 40°; 6 P. M., 36°; 9 P. M., 32°; 12 P. M., 24°. Average, 33°. Average for last week, 39 4-7°.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT CANADIAN LAWYER.

OTTAWA, Jan. 24.—John Bowers Lewis, Ex-Member of Parliament, and the most eminent lawyer of Central Canada, died to-day of inflammation of the bowels.

THE PHILADELPHIA MAYORALTY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Wm. B. Littlejohn has written a letter, declining the nomination for Mayor as Independent candidate. The regular Republican candidate, Mayor Stokeley, is now the only candidate in the field. It is not known what action the Democratic Convention will take in the matter. Capt. Biddle's letter of declination has not been promulgated.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN."

(Suggested by Holman Hunt's Picture.)

Weary, half weary of the work of life,
The just-begun and never-ended strife,
O Son of Mary;
Jesus of Nazareth, the carpenter,
God-given, twenty years agone, to her,
His mother Mary.
Jesus, the Lord's Anointed, free from sin;
The Way, by which a far-off heaven we win,
The Door, through which we all may enter in,
Christ, Son of Mary.

Our days, Thou knowest, are short and full of woes,
Our cross, like Thine, too soon its shadow throws,
Tired son of Mary:
Our birth-crowns that our mothers treasure up,
Are melted oft into one bitter cup;—
They drink, like Mary:
And with dim, frightened eyes, they also see
The shadow of some strange accursed Tree,
Where their dear sons give up the ghost, like Thee,
Great Son of Mary.

O full of life, with all life's lawful joys
Calling upon Thee in mellifluous noise,
Fair Son of Mary;
Full of man's strength to do God's whole behest,
The noon-tide labor bringing evening rest,
Sweet Son of Mary;
Yet through all this, love-wiser far than those,
The shadow of the Cross Thy mother sees
In its unfathomable mysteries—
Heart-pierced Mary.

But Thou, with those Divine eyes, free from fear,
Thou seest the rest remaining even here
To Thee—and Mary,
And all God's people, all His children poor,
Whom Thou namest brethren: knocking at their door,
Blest Son of Mary:
And, by and bye, Thy earthly travail done,
Death consummating what Thy life begun,
Thou'lt say "Come unto Me, each weary one—
I am Son of Mary."

O Son of God, and yet the woman's seed,
Bruise Thou our serpent sins, even though we bleed,
Like Thee and Mary.
Forgive, if we too, tired ere work be done,
Look forward longing to the set of sun,
Alone—no Mary:
And in the day of evil, anguish-rife,
Remember us! Through this our mortal strife,
Lead us unto Thine everlasting life,
Christ, Son of Mary.

THE PISTOL-SHOT.

FROM THE RUSSIAN OF ALEXANDER SERQUEVITCH POUSHKIN.

I.

We were quartered at ——. The daily routine of an officer in the army is not unknown. Drills and the riding-school in the morning; dinner at the commandant's quarters or in a Jewish eating-house, and cards and punch in the evening, constitute the day's work. There was no society at ——, nor were there any marriageable girls; we used to meet at each other's rooms, where only men in uniform were to be seen.

One civilian, however, was admitted within our circle. He might have reached the age of five-and-thirty, and we, therefore, looked upon him as being greatly our senior in years. His large experience secured to him a certain amount of deference, and his usual moroseness, his stern and sarcastic disposition, exercised a powerful influence over our youthful imaginations. His past career seemed shrouded in mystery. Though bearing a foreign name, he was apparently a Russian. He had served at one time in the hussars, and had even been fortunate in professional advancement; none of us knew the reason why he had retired from the service and taken up his abode in this wretched neighborhood, where he lived penuriously, and yet extravagantly; he invariably went out on foot, and he was always seen in a black surtout the worse for wear, but at the same time he kept open house for all the officers of our regiment. Truth to tell, two or three dishes, cooked by an old pensioner, constituted his dinner, but, on the other hand, champagne flowed at his table. His circumstances and his income were unknown, and none of us presumed to ask any questions about either. His only books were works connected with the military service, and some novels which he willingly lent, never asking to have them returned, but neither did he give back those which he had borrowed. His chief pastime consisted in pistol-practice. The walls of his apartment were well riddled and perforated like a honey-comb. A valuable collection of pistols formed the only luxury of his humble habitation. The degree of perfection he had attained in this art was inconceivable, and had he required to shoot at a pear on any one's head not one of our fellows would have hesitated to offer himself. Our conversation often touched on the subject of duelling. Silvio (as I shall name him) never joined in it; and when asked whether he had ever had occasion to fight, would answer drily that he had; but he entered upon no details, and it was evident that these and similar questions were distasteful to him. We concluded that the recollection of some unfortunate victim to this dreadful accomplishment troubled his conscience, the idea of cowardice never even suggesting itself. There are people whose exterior alone suffices to disarm such suspicions. An unexpected occurrence disconcerted us all.

Some ten of us were one day dining with Silvio. We drank as usual—that is, excessively—and after dinner we endeavored to prevail upon our host to be the banker in a game at faro. For some time he persisted in declining, for he seldom played, but at length he ordered the cards to be brought, threw fifty ducats on the table, and commenced to deal. We all took our places and the game began. Silvio was wont to keep the strictest silence upon such occasions, never discussing or explaining anything. If the punter chanced to make a mistake, he either paid up the balance immediately, or noted the surplus. We were already aware of this, and therefore, never interfered. But of our number there was a young officer who had lately joined. He took part in the game, and in a fit of absence bent down one corner too many. Silvio took up the chalk and rectified the score, as was his custom. The officer thinking he was mistaken, began to explain matters. Silvio continued dealing in silence. The officer losing patience, rubbed out what to him appeared unnecessary. Silvio taking up the chalk, again marked the score. The officer, excited with wine, and by the game, and the laughter of his comrades, imagined himself cruelly offended, and in his passion, he lifted a metal candlestick off the table, and threw it at Silvio, who had barely time to evade the blow. We felt confused. Silvio rose, and, with fire in his eyes, said: "Please to walk out, Sir, and thank your stars that this has happened under my roof."

We did not doubt the consequences; and we looked upon our new comrade as a dead man. He walked out, declaring himself ready to answer for the affront in such manner as the banker might elect. The game was continued for a few moments longer, but feeling how little our host's thoughts were in it, we left, one by one, and repaired to our quarters, discussing the possibility of a speedy vacancy.

When we met in the riding-school on the following day we immediately inquired of each other if our poor ensign was still alive. When he himself appeared, we greeted him, putting the same question! He replied that he had heard nothing of Silvio as yet. This surprised us. We went to Silvio, and found him in the yard, sending bullet after bullet into an ace of cards, which he had fixed to the gate. He received us as usual, and did not allude to the event of the preceding evening. Three days elapsed, and the ensign still lived. We asked in astonishment; "Can it be possible that Silvio will not fight?" Silvio did not fight. A very slight explanation satisfied him, and peace was restored.

Such conduct might have injured him exceedingly in the estimation of youth. The want of pluck is what young men excuse least, for they generally consider it the highest of human virtues—one that covers a multitude of sins! However, little by little, all was forgotten, and Silvio regained his former influence.

I alone could not become reconciled to him. Being naturally of a romantic turn of mind, I had, more than anybody, attached myself to the man whose very existence was an enigma, and who appeared to me to be the hero of some mysterious event. He liked me, at least it was with me alone that he laid aside his usual cutting, ill-natured observations, and conversed upon various subjects with perfect good nature and rare pleasantness. But I could not, subsequently to that unfortunate evening, rid myself of the idea that his honor had been tarnished, and that it was his own doing that the stain had not been removed. This thought prevented my feeling toward him as I had hitherto done, and I felt ashamed to look upon him. Silvio was far too clever and too shrewd not to notice this and not to divine the cause. He appeared hurt, and I fancied that I had more than once detected a wish on his part to come to an understanding with me; but I avoided each opportunity, and Silvio withdrew. Thereafter, I only met him in the presence of my comrades, and our former intimacy came to an end.

The busy inhabitants of a capital can have no conception of the many excitements so familiar to those who live in small towns or in villages—for example, the looking out for the periodical post-day; on Tuesdays and Fridays our regimental office was crowded with officers; some expecting remittances, some letters, and some newspapers. Letters and parcels were opened on the spot, news communicated, and the office presented the most animated appearance. Silvio's letters were addressed under cover to our regiment, and he was therefore usually present. Upon one of these occasions a letter was handed to him, the seal of which he broke with a look of the greatest impatience. His eyes brightened up as he perused it. The officers were themselves too much engaged to notice anything. "Gentlemen," said Silvio, "circumstances require me to leave without delay. I go this night, and hope you will not refuse to dine with me for the last time. I expect you, also," he continued, turning to me; "I expect you without fail." With these words he hastened out, and we shortly dispersed, having agreed to meet at Silvio's.

I arrived at the appointed hour, and found nearly the whole of my brother officers. Silvio's movables were all packed, and little remained but the bare and battered walls. We sat down to dinner; our host was in high spirits, and his cheerfulness was soon participated in; the corks flew incessantly, our glasses frothed and sparkled unceasingly, and we wished the traveler with all possible sincerity God speed, and every blessing. It was already late when we arose. While the caps were being sorted, Silvio, bidding everyone "good-bye," took me by the hand and detained me, just as I was upon the point of leaving. "I must speak to you," said he, in a low voice. I remained.

The guests had left; being alone, we sat opposite to each other, and silently began to smoke our pipes. Silvio was careworn, and there were no longer any traces of his affected cheerfulness. The pallor of his sombre face, his sparkling eyes, and the dense smoke issuing from his mouth, gave him a truly demoniacal look. Several minutes passed away, and Silvio broke silence:

"We may perhaps never meet again," said he; "I wish to have an explanation with you before we part. You must have noticed how little I value the opinion of the world, but I like you, and I feel that it would prey upon me were I to leave an unjust impression respecting myself on your mind."

He stopped and began to re-fill his emptied pipe; I remained silent with lowered eyes.

"You thought it strange," he continued, "that I did not demand satisfaction from that tipsy fool R——. You will doubtless own that the right to choose weapons being mine, his life was in my hands, my own being almost beyond the reach of danger. I might ascribe this forbearance to pure generosity, but I will not deceive you. Had it been in my power to punish R—— without risking my own life in the least degree, I would by no means have let him off."

I looked at Silvio in surprise, and was completely taken aback by such a confession. Silvio went on:

"That's just it. I have no right to imperil my life. I received a box on the ear six years ago, and my enemy still lives."

My curiosity was thoroughly awakened. "You did not fight him?" asked I. "Circumstances probably parted you?"

"I did fight him," answered Silvio, "and here is the memorial of our duel."

Silvio rose and took out of a hat-box a red cap ornamented with a gold tassel and braid, (what the French would call *bonnet de police;*) he put it on; it had a hole about an inch from its edge.

"You know," continued Silvio, "that I served in the —— Hussars. My disposition is known to you. I am accustomed to take the lead, but in my early days it was a passion. At that time practical jokes were in fashion, and I was the greatest scamp in the whole army. We prided ourselves upon our drinking powers. I outdid the famous Bourzoff, whom Denis Davidoff has sung.* Duels took place constantly in our regiment. I took a part in all of them, either as a witness or as a principal. My comrades idolised me, and the regimental commanders, who were constantly changing, looked upon me as an unavoidable evil.

I was thus quietly (that is, turbulently) enjoying my popularity, when there joined us a wealthy youth, a member of a well-known family, (I do not wish to mention names.) Never in my life have I met such a favored child of fortune! Imagine to yourself youth, talent, good looks, the most exuberant cheerfulness, the most undaunted courage, a high-sounding name, wealth to which he knew no bounds, and you will form some idea of the impression his presence produced among us. My pre-eminence received a check. Dazzled by my reputation, he would have sought my friendship, but I received him coldly, and he turned from me without any show of regret. I began to hate him. His success in our regiment and in the society of ladies threw me into complete despair. I sought opportunities for a quarrel, but my epigrams were answered by epigrams, which always seemed to me more unexpected and more stinging than my own; they were of course immeasureably more lively. He was facetious; I was vicious. At last, upon the occasion of a ball given by a Polish gentleman, seeing that he was the object of all the ladies, and especially of the hostess herself, who was an ally of mine, I whispered to him some grossly rude remark. He warmed up, and gave me a box on the ear. We flew to our swords. The ladies fainted; we were separated, but that same night we drove off to fight a duel.

The day was breaking. I stood at the appointed spot, attended by my three seconds. I awaited with inexpressible impatience the arrival of my opponent. The sun had already risen, and its rays were gathering heat. I observed him in the distance. He was on foot, in uniform, wearing his sword, and accompanied by one second. We walked on to meet him. He approached, holding in his hand his cap, which was full of cherries. Our seconds proceeded to measure twelve paces. I was to have fired first, but my rage was so great that I could not rely upon the steadiness of my hand, and to gain time I conceded to him the first shot. My opponent would not consent to this. It was decided that we should draw lots; he, with his usual good luck, won the toss. He aimed, and his ball went through my cap. It was now my turn. His life was in my hands at last. I looked eagerly at him, trying to detect even a shadow of uneasiness. He stood covered by my pistol, selecting the ripest cherries out of his cap, and spitting out the stones, which nearly reached me as they fell. His coolness exasperated me. What is the use, thought I, of depriving him of his life, when he values it so little? A wicked thought flitted across my mind. I dropped the pistol. 'You are not thinking of death now,' said I; 'You prefer to enjoy your breakfast; I do not wish to disturb you?' 'You do not disturb me in the least,' replied he, 'please to fire away; but, by the way, that is just as you please; your fire remains with you; I am always ready and at your service!' I turned to the seconds, declaring I did not intend to proceed at present, and thus our meeting ended.

I quitted the service and retired to this place. But not a day has since passed without a thought of vengeance. Now my time has come——"

Silvio drew out of his pocket the letter he had that morning received and handed it to me. Somebody (probably the person entrusted with the care of his business matters) wrote word to him from Moscow that a certain individual was soon about to be united in lawful wedlock to a young and beautiful girl.

"You guess," said Silvio, "who is meant by this *certain individual.* I go to Moscow. We shall see whether he will meet death as coolly on the eve of his marriage as he once awaited it at his meal of cherries!"

Silvio rose at these words, threw his cap upon the floor, and paced the room to and fro like a tiger in his cage. I had listened to him in silence; strange and conflicting feelings had taken possession of me.

The servant walked in and reported the horses ready. Silvio pressed my hand warmly; we embraced each other. He took his place in the *telega,* wherein lay two boxes—one containing his pistols, the other his necessaries. We bade each other good-bye once more, and the horses were off.

II.

Several years had elapsed, and my private affairs necessitated my settling in a poverty-stricken little village in the district of N——. Though occupied with the duties of landlord, I could not help silently sighing after my former rackety and reckless existence. I found it so difficult to get accustomed to spend the long dismal Spring and Winter evenings in such complete seclusion. By chatting with the Mayor, or going over new buildings in progress, I managed somehow to drag through the day, up to the dinner hour; but I literally knew not what to do with myself at dusk. I had read the limited number of books which I had found on the bookshelves and in the lumber-room until I knew them by heart. All the stories which the house-keeper Kirilovna knew had been told me over and over again. I grew weary of listening to the peasant women's songs, and might have had recourse to sweet liqueurs, but that they made my head ache; and I confess that I feared I might become a drunkard from a feeling of wretchedness, that is to say the most wretched of drunkards, of which I saw a number of instances in our district.

I had no near neighbors, if I except two or three of these wretched fellows, whose conversation consisted chiefly of hiccoughs and sighs. Solitude was more endurable. At last I decided upon going to bed as early as possible, and upon dining as late as possible; in this way I contrived to shorten the evenings and add to the length of the days, which I spent in useful occupations.

Four versts from me lay a very valuable estate belonging to the Countess B——; it was occupied by the agent only; the Countess had visited it but once, and that in the first year of her marriage, when she had not stayed over a month. During the second year of my seclusion, rumors were current that the Countess and her husband were coming to spend the Summer. They really did arrive at about the beginning of June.

The appearance of a well-to-do neighbor is an important event to rustics. Landlords and tenants speak of it for two months previously and for three years subsequently. I confess that, so far as I was concerned, the presence of a young and beautiful neighbor seemed a matter of considerable importance to me. I burned with impatience to see her, and betook myself therefore, after dinner, the first Sunday subsequently to their arrival, to pay my respects to their excellencies, as their nearest neighbor and most devoted of servants.

A footman showed me into the Count's library and went to announce me. The spacious apartment was furnished with the greatest possible luxury; the walls were lined with book-cases, each of which was surmounted by a bronze bust; over the marble chimney-piece was placed a large mirror; the floor was covered with a green cloth and spread with carpets. Having lost all habits of luxury in my poor retreat, and having long since ceased to be familiar with the effects produced by the riches of others, I became timid, and awaited the Count with a certain trepidation, like a provincial petitioner expecting the approach of a minister. The doors opened, and a handsome man of two-and-thirty came in. The Count approached me with frankness and friendliness. I endeavored to muster courage and to explain the object of my call; but he anticipated me. We sat down. His easy and agreeable conversation soon dispelled my awkward shyness; I had already resumed my usual manner, when suddenly the Countess entered, and my perturbation became greater than before. She was beautiful indeed. The Count introduced me; I wished to seem to be at my ease, but the more I tried the more awkward did I feel. My new acquaintances wishing to give me time to recover, and to feel myself more at home, conversed together, dispensing with all etiquette, thus treating me like an old friend. I had risen from my seat in the meanwhile, and was pacing the room inspecting the books and pictures. I am no judge of paintings, but one there was which specially attracted my attention. It represented a landscape in Switzerland; but I was struck, not by the beauty of the artist's touch, but because it was perforated by two bullets, one hole being just above the other.

"This is a good shot," said I, turning to the Count.

"Yes," said he; "a very remarkable shot. Do you shoot well?" he went on.

"Pretty well," I replied, overjoyed that the conversation had turned upon a subject of interest. "I mean I could not miss a card at thirty paces; of course, when I know the pistols."

"Indeed," said the Countess, with a look of great attention; "and you, my dear, could you hit a card at thirty paces?"

"Some day," answered the Count, "we shall try. I was not a bad shot in my time, but it is now four years since I held a pistol."

"Oh," remarked I, "that being the case, I do not mind betting that your Excellency will not be able to hit a card at twenty paces even; pistol-shooting requires daily practice. I know this by experience. I used to be considered one of the best shots in our regiment. It so happened once that I had not touched a pistol for a whole month; my own were undergoing repair, and will your Excellency believe it, when I took to shooting again I missed a bottle four successive times at twenty paces? Our riding-master, a sharp, amusing fellow, happening to be present, cried out: 'I say, old boy, thou canst not lift thy hand against the bottle, eh?' No, your Excellency, it is a practice that ought not to be neglected, if one does not wish to become rusty at it. The best shot I ever happened to come across practiced every day, and would fire at least three times before dinner. This was a rule with him, as was his glass of *vodka.*"

The Count and Countess appeared pleased at my having become talkative.

"And what kind of a shot was he?" asked the Count.

"Of that sort, your Excellency, that if he happened to see a fly on the wall. . . . You are smiling, Countess. But it is true, indeed. . . . When he chanced to see a fly he would call out: 'Kooska, my pistols!' Kooska brings him a loaded pistol. Bang! and there is the fly, flattened to the wall!"

"That was wonderful," said the Count. "What was his name?"

"Silvio, your Excellency."

"Silvio!" exclaimed he, jumping up; "you knew Silvio?"

"Knew him? Of course, your Excellency. We were friends; he was considered by the regiment as being quite one of ourselves; but it is now five years since I heard anything of him. Your Excellency appears, also, to have known him?"

"I knew him—knew him very well. Did he ever relate a very strange occurrence to you?"

"Your Excellency cannot possibly mean a box on the ear, which some young scamp gave him at a ball?"

"And did he name that scamp to you?"

"No, your Excellency, he did not; but, your Excellency," continued I, the truth beginning to dawn upon me, "I beg your pardon—I was not aware—can it be yourself?"

"I, myself," answered the Count, with an exceedingly perturbed countenance, "and the perforated picture is the reminiscence of our last meeting."

"Oh, pray, dear," said the Countess, "pray do not speak of it. I dread hearing the story."

"No," replied he, "I shall relate the whole of it. He knows how I offended his friend, let him now also know how Silvio took his revenge."

The Count bade me be seated, and I listened with the liveliest curiosity to the following recital:

"I was married five years ago. The first month, the *honeymoon,* was spent in this village. It is to this house that I am indebted for the happiest, as also for one of the saddest moments of my life.

We were out riding one evening; my wife's horse became unmanageable; she got frightened, gave me her bridle, and set out homeward on foot. I saw upon entering the stable-yard a traveling *telega,* and was informed that a gentleman, who had refused to give his name, and had simply said that he had some business to transact, was waiting for me in the library. I entered this room, and in the twilight saw a man covered with dust and wearing a long beard. He was standing by the fire-place. I approached him, trying to recall to mind his features. 'Thou dost not recognize me, Count,' said he, with trembling voice. 'Silvio!' exclaimed I; and I confess I felt my hair stand on end! 'Yes, it is I,' he continued, 'the shot remains with me; I have come to discharge my pistol; art thou ready?' The pistol protruded out of his side pocket. I measured twelve paces, and stood there, in that corner, begging him to fire quickly, before my wife returned. He hesitated, he asked for lights. Candles were brought in. I shut the door, gave orders that no one should come in, and again begged him to fire. He took out his pistol, and proceeded to take aim.... I was counting the seconds.... I thought of her.... One dreadful minute passed! Silvio let his arm drop. 'I regret,' said he, 'that my pistol is not loaded with cherry-stones.... The bullet is heavy. This appears to me not a duel, but murder; I am not accustomed to aim at an unarmed man; let us begin anew; let us draw lots who is to have the first fire.' My head swam.... I suppose I was not consenting.... At last another pistol was loaded; two bits of paper were rolled up; he placed them in the cap I had once shot through; I again drew the winning number. 'Thou art devilish lucky, Count,' said he, with an ironical smile I can never forget. I do not understand what possessed me, and by what means he forced me to it.... but I fired—and hit that picture there."

The Count pointed to the perforated picture; his face was crimson; the Countess had become whiter than her handkerchief; I could not suppress an exclamation.

"I fired," the Count went on, "and, thank God, missed. Then Silvio (he looked really dreadful at that moment) Silvio aimed at me. Suddenly the doors opened, Masha rushed in, and with a scream threw herself on my neck. Her presence restored to me all my courage. 'Darling,' said I, 'don't you see that we are joking? How frightened you are! Go and take a glass of water and come back to us; I shall introduce an old friend and comrade to you.' Masha still doubted. 'Tell me, is what my husband says true?' said she, turning to the sombre Silvio, 'is it true that you are both in fun?' 'He is always in fun, Countess,' replied Silvio. 'Once upon a time he gave me a box on the ear, in fun; in fun, he shot through this cap; in fun, he just now missed me; now I have a fancy to be in fun also.' So saying, he was about to take aim—before her! Masha threw herself at his feet. 'Get up, Masha; for shame!' I exclaimed, enraged; 'and you, Sir, will you cease jeering at a poor woman? Are you, or are you not, going to fire?' 'I am not going to,' answered Silvio, 'I am content. I have seen your hesitation, your timidity. I made you fire at me. I am satisfied. You will remember me. I leave you to your conscience!' Here he was about to take his departure, but stopping in the doorway, he looked at the perforated picture, fired his pistol at it, almost without aiming, and disappeared. My wife had fainted; the servants dared not stop him, and looked at him with terror; he walked out, called the *iamshtchik,* and drove off before I had even time to recover myself."

The Count concluded. Thus did I learn the ending of a story which had so interested me at its commencement. I did not again meet its hero. It was said that at the time of the revolt under Alexander Ypsilanti, Silvio commanded a detachment of the Heteræ, and was killed in the combat before Skulleni.—*Saint Paul's Magazine.*

* A cavalry officer whose drinking powers and bravery have been immortalised by the warrior-poet Denis Davidoff (temp. Alexander I.)—Tr.

THE FOREST'S FRIENDS.—Nothing is more sad than a landscape without birds. The well-known forest of Fontainebleau, so varied in its aspect, so majestic in its wooded glades, is always melancholy; not the song of a single bird breaks the silence. Destitute of water, for the sandy soil drinks up all the rain, having no spring nor stream, it is deadly for the bird, which flies away as from a land under a curse. Under the first impression, you admire it, but by degrees the feeling of sadness oppresses you, and at last renders you insensible to its beauties. Of the many varieties of birds, some prefer the fields, while others belong exclusively to the forest. These are eminently useful, destroying insects and other injurious animals; many of them furnishing excellent sport as game, and food for the table. There are two kinds of birds especially valuable, the woodpecker and the cuckoo. The first runs up the trunk of the tree, picking out all the caterpillars, wasps, and hornets, and then taps the bark to ascertain if there be any enemy lurking in the interior. Once on the scent, he tears off a piece of bark, and hollows a spot until he reaches the larva he is in search of. Unfortunately, the ignorant destroy this bird, on the plea that the holes he makes are detrimental to the tree; but this is unfounded, as he never attacks any but decayed wood, and prevents the spread of the malady. The cuckoo feeds principally on the hairy caterpillars, which other birds avoid; and it is said that, in 1847, a pine forest in Pomerania was saved by a flight of migrating cuckoos, which installed themselves for some weeks, and cleared it completely of the caterpillars which abounded there. Their sweet and plaintive note is always welcome as the harbinger of Spring. If among the smaller tribes of birds there are some which live principally on grain, there are none which do not redeem the damage they thus cause by the services they render in destroying insects. Nor must it be imagined that a bird is injurious when it lives on seeds only, for it thus destroys a great many weeds. Pigeons, which are exclusively granivorous, do eat the wheat; but in exchange they consume the seeds of fennel, poppy, spurge, and other troublesome plants. While they are treasured in England and Belgium, these birds are shot down in other countries without pity. The sparrow, too, which has received so much malediction, is equally useful, as a pair will often carry to their nest 40 caterpillars an hour, or 3,000 a week. Thus it happened that in the environs of Vienna, when every cultivator was obliged to pay a tax of two sparrow heads, the trees of the district were devoured by caterpillars, and it was found necessary to revoke the law. In these pages, we lately spoke of the prodigious damage done to agriculture in France by people mercilessly killing small birds. In Italy the same result takes place. There the people give themselves up with a sort of fury to the shooting of small birds during the period of the migration. People of all ages and ranks, children, old men, nobles, merchants, priests, laborers, and peasants abandon their work at this season. The fields and the river-sides resound with pistol-shots, nets are spread, and bird-lime laid. On the banks of Lake Maggiore the number of birds thus exterminated amounts to 60,000 or 70,000 per annum, and in Lombardy to millions. Need it be wondered at that the song of the bird is so rarely heard in the beautiful orange groves or vineyards! while the countries beyond the Alps suffer proportionately.—*Chambers's Journal.*

RELIGION IN THE INTERIOR OF SPAIN.—As to religion, again, it is at a fearfully low ebb in the interior; and one naturally asks the question—Why so? Is the fault to be found in the especial phase of Christianity grafted upon this people? Certainly no religious faith has ever been nursed more, and brought up, as it were, b yhand, than that branch of the Catholic Church established in Spain. Up to a few short years ago the clergy, as self-ordained teachers of this vast nation, had it (to use a trite saying) "all their own way." They were protected during the sovereignty of Queen Isabella more strictly than any of her subjects; their rights, revenues, doctrines were guarded with a jealousy that knew not where to stop. An Englishman who, ignorantly, merely took off his hat, and did not dismount also from his horse as the "host" passed him in the street, was in this town dragged from his horse by order of the priests, and fined or imprisoned for the offense. And what work have the clergy done; what revolution have they brought about, fighting, as it were, under cover? What blessing have they brought about for their country? Simply nothing. True, the material they have had to work upon has been of the rudest kind, but *something* might have been done, if but little. Had the clergy merely exerted themselves to get a law passed making education compulsory, the good springing from such an act would have been boundless. But it was not so. Feeling all in their own hands, they were well content to rest on their oars, and think, fondly enough, that "to-morrow would be as this day, and still more abundant." The clergy of the State Church in England certainly in their zeal for education present a marked contrast to their brethren here, for they did buckle to work, and educate their flocks by means of national and Sunday schools. The clergy of the State Church in England, again, especially in our large towns, are now, in this their day, endeavoring to meet and satisfy, and not stifle, the inquiring spirit of the age in which their lot is cast. The clergy of the interior of Spain, though kind and good to their poor, have been content to stifle, or not acknowledge, the existence of such a spirit in their land. They, in the zenith of their power, simply sat still. And what has been the result? Simple irreligion or blank superstition. The "civil funeral" and the "civil christening," the empty churches, the covered heads of the men as the religious processions pass by, the cynical profession of many of the educated men, "I am a Protestant," which means, "I belong to no church at all; I am a doubter, or a materialista"—all these little things are evidences that the clergy knew not the days of their visitation, or that the faith they had to preach had not within it salt enough. Now, the position of the clergy in the interior is cruel indeed; their influence is on the wane, their incomes are cut down to nominal sums; many have been driven to lay aside their robes and seek their bread by other means;—the poor—whom once they were glad generously to feed—are suffering from hunger, cold, and wretchedness.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

GEMS.—The ancients attributed many virtues to gems; they were considered meet offerings to the gods; they all represented certain spiritual and moral virtues, and gave certain powers to their wearers, and were endowed with various mystic and even intelligent qualities. They all gave notice of the presence of poison, some turning dark and turbid, others pale and sickly, and some shattering themselves to pieces in passionate despair and abhorrence at its touch. The diamond symbolised innocence, justice, faith, strength, and the impassivity of fate. An old black-letter book says that "God hath indued hym with greater vertues than many other stones, albeit all are indued with many." Next to the diamond comes the holy sapphire, which renders the bearer pacific, amiable, and pious, and confirms the soul in good works, and by the mere force of its own pure rays kills all noxious and venomous creatures. To look at one preserved the eyesight, and the powder of sapphire was a sovereign remedy against the plague. It is a Jewish myth that the first tables of the law given to Moses were of this stone, while the table of wisdom engraved by Hermes and laid up in the Egyptian temple, was of emerald. It is worthy of remark that among the most ancient nations, and the semi-civilized barbarians of our own day, green stones seemed to have been more highly prized than those of any other color, and we read of wars among Polynesian tribes for the possession of certain green stones, used for making spear and arrow-heads. The superstitious reverence felt by the Peruvians for emeralds is well known, and the tales told by Pliny and other old naturalists of the dragons, griffins, and wicked spirits who guard the emerald mines are numerous. Mr. Stevenson could not visit the emerald mines of Peru, owing to the superstitious dread of the natives, who assured him that it was enchanted and guarded by a dragon, who poured forth thunder and lightning on those who dared to ascend the river that led to the mine. Marco Polo tells us that "the Khan of Tartary, having heard that the tomb of Adam was in Seilan (Ceylon) sent an embassy there, who procured two of the grinding teeth, which were very large, also the hair, and the cup of beautiful green porphyry, which possesses such virtue that when food was introduced for one man, it would be found enough for five." The qualities ascribed to the emerald in mediæval times were those of restoring sight and memory, of sending evil spirits howling into space, of giving its wearer the power of finding out secrets, and rendering him invisible, and of changing color from green to yellow, if the lover was faithless; and if unable to do its possessor good, or to avert evil, it shivered itself into a thousand pieces, broken by despair. But of all the gems the ruby (called by the Greeks anthrax, or live coal,) gathers to itself, under the name of carbuncle, the most wonderful legends. In all Eastern romances, the ruby is to be found lighting up enchanted halls, and filling dragon-guarded caves with floods of radiance, and the ruby is really in a degree phosphoric, occasionally giving out radiance under certain circumstances; like other gems, it gave notice of poison, it also grew dark and cloudy if any evil was about to befall its wearer, but it banished sadness, and many forms of sin and vice. The topaz was supposed to share with the ruby the property of giving light; worn around the neck, it was a charm against sorcery, and had the power of banishing melancholy and sharpening the wit. The amethyst has the most profound antipathy to drunkenness, and so was used to stud drinking cups, that men might drink to excess without intoxication. The opal was supposed to confer invisibility upon its wearer, but was also looked upon as the stone of misfortune. The turquoise, according to Boethius, is believed to strengthen the sight and spirits of the wearer, but its chief commendation is its protective influence against falls, which everybody is assured it takes upon itself, so that the wearer escapes all hurt. It also shows by its hue the constancy of its owner. Turquoises are found almost exclusively in Persia, yet it is remarked that at the time of the Spanish conquest of Mexico, images were found among the Aztecs inlaid with turquoises in a manner precisely similar to that practiced by the Persians, but the mine from which these stones came has never been discovered.—*St. Paul's Magazine.*

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER'S STUDIO.—The first time I was ever in Sir Edwin's studio was about twelve years ago, when we drove there one Summer's day with my father to see a picture of the "Highland Flood," just then completed. We came away talking of the picture, touched by the charm and the kindness of the master of the house, laden with the violets from the garden, which he had given us. Another time the master was no longer there, but his house still opened hospitably with a kind greeting for old days' sake from those who had belonged to him and who had known my father. We were let in at the side gate. There stood the great white house that we remembered; we crossed the garden, where the dead leaves were still heaped, and some mist was hanging among the bare branches of the trees, and so by an entrance lined with pictures into the great studio once more, where all the memories and pictures were crowding, hanging to the walls, piled against the easels. We seemed to be walking into the shrine of a long life, and one almost felt ashamed, and as if one were surprising its secrets. All about the walls and on the ceiling were time stains spreading in a dim veil; he used to say that he hated whitewash, and that he would never allow any workmen but himself about the place. It seemed to me at first as if the cloud of his later days still hung about the room, where he had suffered so many cruel hours; but, looking again, there were his many bright and sweet fancies meeting us on every side, and the gloom suddenly dispelled. Everywhere are beautiful and charming things that strike one as one looks. Perhaps it is a tender little calf's head tied by its nose, perhaps a flock of sheep against a soft gray sky. There are old companions over the chimney, Sir Roderick and David Roberts looking out of a gloom of paint; there is a lion roaring among the rocks that seems to fill the room with its din. As we look round we see more pictures and sketches of every description. There is a little princess, in green velvet, feeding a great Newfoundland dog; there is the picture of the young man dying in some calm distant place, with a little, quivering living dog upon his knee, looking up into his face; near to this stands a lovely little sketch about which Miss Landseer told us a little story. One day the painter was at work when they came hurriedly to tell him that the Queen was riding up to his garden-gate, and wished him to come out to her. He was to see her mounted upon her horse for a picture he was to paint. It seemed to me like some fanciful little story out of a fairy-tale, or some old-world legend. The young painter at his art; the young queen cantering up, followed by her court, and passing on, and the sketch remaining to tell the story. He has painted in the old archway at Windsor Castle; the light and queenly figure is drifting from beneath it, other people are following, the sun is shining. Many of these sketches are hasty, but there is not one that does not bear traces of the master's hand.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

CHARLES DIBDIN.—It may be said that all Dibdin's best musical dramas were produced between 1772 and 1775. After that time the youthful enthusiasm died out, and his mind was chiefly bent on the most eligible mode of raising money to supply his necessities. Although his "entertainments" were largely remunerative, and he could unfailingly count on a handsome weekly sum when engaged at the theatre, he was perpetually in a state of impecuniosity. The reason of this nobody could discover, though every one hazarded a surmise. Some said he indulged in dissipation—a charge indignantly denied by him in his Memoirs. "Before I was thirty," he admits, "I was extremely fond of folly; since that time, I have considered it as a very absurd thing. I am generally in bed an hour before midnight." He was rather amused—or affected to be so—by the conjectures, which were truly "beyond number and credibility. Every man seems to have made of me just what suited his pleasure or convenience. I have been seven years in the West Indies, to learn how to perform Mungo; I have been three voyages to sea as a surgeon of a man-of-war to teach me sea phrases; I have long enjoyed a private pension for my stanch attachment to Government; and I have done a variety of other things, which are equally void of foundation; but the profligate manner in which I exhaust my time and constitution is what I am most notorious for." It was also asserted that his earnings went in supplying his table with an almost inconceivable luxury. * * * Finding it useless to look to the theatre for employment, Dibdin invented a new species of entertainment, which, proving eminently successful, he continued for about sixteen years—himself the sole writer, composer, performer, piano-forte accompanist. The title and substance of this entertainment he varied from time to time, presenting it both in London and in the provinces. The majority of the ballads which he composed for these performances were full of originality and humor; but the most popular of all were his sea songs—his "Poor Jack," "Tom Bowling," and others of a similar type—which were received with universal delight. Of "Poor Jack" (sung with enthusiasm in France as well as in England) he sold seventeen thousand copies. He opened a saloon (1792) in Leicester place, which he called the Sans-Souci. This little theatre was planned, painted, and decorated by himself; he wrote the recitatives and songs of the entertainment, composed and sang the music, and accompanied himself on an "organized piano-forte" of his own invention. His manner of coming on the stage was calculated to engage the interest of the audience at once. He ran on spiritedly, and with almost a laughing face, "like a friend who enters hastily to impart to you some good news." As long as his health endured, these entertainments yielded Dibdin a handsome income; but he was compelled to retire in 1804, when he opened a shop in the Strand for the sale of music and musical instruments. He obtained a pension of two hundred a year from Government, but on a change of Ministry this was withdrawn. His attempt at business led to bankruptcy, which left him destitute. Having passed through this painful ordeal without loss of honor, however, a number of gentlemen succeeded in raising a sum by public assistance, whereby certain Trustees were enabled to make provision for him. He died July 25, 1814, in obscurity, only saved from absolute penury by the public bounty.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

MOSCOW.—Moscow is the best colored city I know—the finest of all cities when seen in distant perspective, with her thousand and one golden domes glittering in the sun against the sky. Cairo viewed from the citadel, and Constantinople from the tower of Galata, are comparatively gray and colorless. Moscow when illumined under sunset shines with Oriental splendor; the eye is dazzled as by a brilliant stage scene, more like enchantment than reality. Not that the color is refined or in strict harmony; often, indeed, all that can be said is that the painter has used his paint-pot generously, that yellow ochres, reds, blues, and gold are laid on thickly. But anything that may be wanting on the part of the artist is supplied by the hand of nature; time brings the harshest of pigments into tone; atmosphere casts a delicate veil over the perspective vision; distance, in short, lends enchantment. It often happens in semi-barbaric structures that what the artist intended may be commonplace and coarse, but that what he did not intend, that is, unforeseen accidents, or combinations which fall out by the happy chance of circumstance, proves most effective. Such are the panoramas which arrest the traveler's steps as the eye sweeps over the house-tops, chimneys, towers, trees, gilded and many-colored domes which stretch from foreground to horizon. There are cities which the stranger should never enter, there are buildings which the critic can scarcely dare to approach. But magnitude and multitude move the imagination. One minaret may be mean, one dome insignificant, but the moment the unit becomes a thousand, and as soon as space sufficiently expands for atmosphere to suggest magnitude or mystery, then literal facts give place to phantoms, and poems and pictures are wrought out of even commonest materials. Yet these many-colored domes, though they float as a thing of beauty between earth and sky, are rather bulbous in character;—indeed, sometimes they thrust themselves upward and outward as excrescences. The construction, too, is rather gimcrack; in the Kremlin I examined several cupolas under repair; when the outer covering of thin metal is removed, ribs, as of an umbrella or of a lady's crinoline, are laid bare. A make-up thus flimsy and slight admits of more easy adaptation than bricks and mortar to the many varied forms which fancy may suggest. The curves and outlines assumed are sometimes graceful, often fantastic; in some directions the eye seems to look on a number of giant gourds, in others a group of Turks' turbans may be suggested, while the smaller domes may be mistaken for pepper-boxes, decanters, or castors familiar on dinner-tables. In short the variety of forms already in existence is all but infinite, and others might readily be invented. Specially graceful is a common type, not larger in diameter than a minaret, bearing a golden dome as its crown. One pretty effect I observed within the Kremlin. The newly-wrought cupolas of highly burnished surface serve as Claude Lorraine mirrors to reflect the moving clouds, the passing crowds, the trees and encircling landscape. It may easily be imagined how gay and glittering a city looks thus set with jewels and shining with patens of bright gold. The colors, too, are scarcely less varied than the forms: besides gold, there is silver, often blue and green and red; sometimes also a green ground is set with gold stars; inscriptions in letters of gold may likewise be seen as friezes around towers. So much, indeed, is Moscow a city of colors, that the walls even of ordinary dwellings are illumined brightly with red and yellow, and the roofs are green. The climax is, of course, reached by the Kremlin, which dominates over the city lying beneath as a church, a palace, and a citadel. This stronghold, the acropolis of Moscow, is flanked by massive and picturesque towers, surmounted by rough steep roofs, marked and colored like the scales of serpents; also over gateways and at angles are many other towers, which group with domes and pointed pinnacles and golden crosses into ever-varying panoramas as the spectator makes the circuit of the walls, or as the sun, traveling from east to west, alternates light and shade; the scale is sufficiently extended to gain changeful play of atmospheric effect. One of the towers, that of the "Spaski" gate, was erected by an Englishman, Christopher Galloway, in 1626. The "Troitski" tower was also built by him. While the basements are heavy and gloomy, after the Oriental fashion, the upper stories, or sky outlines in infinite fantasy, play with cloudland and seem so to hold themselves aloof from earth as to become creatures of the elements. The Kremlin should be seen by sunset, twilight, and moonlight—no building has such varied moods.—*From An Art Tour to Northern Capitals, by J. Beavington Atkinson.*

TATTOOING IN NEW-ZEALAND.—The best and fullest account of this subject was given by Mr. Earle, who resided nine years in New-Zealand, shortly before the first settlers ventured there from England. In his work, published in 1829, an engraving is given, representing a New-Zealand chief lying in an easy position on a kind of blanket, and an artistic tattooer operating upon him. He says: "The art of tattooing has been brought to such perfection here that whenever we have seen a New-Zealander with skin thus ornamented, we have admired him. It is looked upon as answering the same purposes as clothes. When a chief throws off his mats, he seems as proud of displaying the beautiful ornaments figured on his skin as a first-rate exquisite is in exhibiting himself in his last fashionable attire. It is an essential part of warlike preparation. The whole of the district of Ko-ro-ra-di-Ka was preparing for the approaching war. Their cannon, muskets, powder, and ball increased daily; and a very ingenious artist, named Aranghie, arrived to carry on this important branch of his art, which was soon placed in requisition; for all the mighty men in the neighborhood were one by one under his operating hands. As this professor was a near neighbor of mine, I frequently paid him a visit in his studio, and he returned the compliment whenever he had time to spare. He was considered by his countrymen a perfect master of the art of tattooing, and men of the highest rank and importance were in the habit of traveling long journeys in order to put their skins under his skillful hands. Indeed, so largely were his works esteemed that I have seen many of his drawings exhibited even after death. A neighbor of mine very lately killed a chief who had been tattooed by Aranghie, and, appreciating the artist's work so highly, he skinned the chieftain's thighs, and covered his cartouch-box with it! I was astonished to see with what boldness and precision Aranghie drew his designs upon the skin, and what beautiful ornaments he produced; no rule and compasses could be more correct than the lines and circles he formed. So unrivaled is he in his profession, that a highly finished face of a chief from the hands of this artist is as greatly prized in New-Zealand as a head from the hands of Sir Thomas Lawrence is among us. This Professor was merely a *cooky,* or slave; but by skill and industry he raised himself to an equality with the greatest men of his country; and as every chief who employed him always made him some handsome present, he soon became a man of wealth, and was constantly surrounded by important personages." We thus learn from Mr. Earle that tattooing is veritably a branch of the fine arts, in the estimation of those who are most concerned in the matter; and even the Englishman himself was roused to enthusiasm in the matter. The Church Missionary Society have in their museum a bust of a chieftain, carved by himself, in very hard wood, with rude iron tools of his own making, and the tattoo-marks on his face are faithfully copied. Unusually complex devices are said to require weeks, or even months, in their execution; seeing that some portions of the skin must be healed before others are proceeded with. From various authorities we learn that among these savage tribes tattooing is the mark of gentility, and is as much prized as is the exhibition of coats of arms by many families in England. A traveler, Mr. Marsden, ventured to tell one of the New-Zealand chiefs that it would be a pity to tattoo his nephew Rocow, as he was a fine-looking youth, with a dignified, open, and placid countenance, which ought not to be disfigured. What was the reply? "The chief laughed in my face, and said his nephew *must* be tattooed, as it would give him a noble, masculine, and warlike appearance; that he would not be fitted to be his successor with a smooth face; and that the New-Zealanders would look on him merely as a woman if he was not tattooed."—*Chambers's Journal.*

A VISIT TO CHARLES DICKENS.—The last time I ever saw Charles Dickens, H. F. Chorley, and Charles Collins alive was at Gadshill. It happened thus: I was passing through London, after a continental trip, during the month of September, 1869, and in the Strand I had the pleasure of meeting the famous author of *Pickwick.* In his usual kindly and frank manner he said, "Why hurry home? Come and spend a day or so with me at Gadshill." Though I was suffering at the time from the results of a fearfully rough passage across the Straits of Dover, I could not refuse such an invitation; in fact, I would gladly have gone to Gadshill if I had had to be carried there in an invalid carriage. An hour or two afterward I met my host at the Charing-cross Railway Station, and after a ride through a dreary series of suburbs and marsh land, we arrived at Higham, the nearest station to Gadshill. Mr. Dickens was evidently a great man in the eyes of the railway officials, though he modestly deprecated once or twice their rather too-pronounced attentions. At Higham a pony phaeton met us, containing two charming children of the present Charles Dickens, who were then on a visit to their grandfather. They were evidently delighted to see him, and I soon learned that each had been christened a ludicrously pet name, while Dickens always spoke of himself to them as "the wenerable." After a short country ride through an up-hill lane we reached Gadshill, and I was at once introduced to Miss Georgina Dickens, Mr. Charles Collins, his son in-law, and Mr. H. F. Chorley, of the *Athenæum,* who was, like myself, a visitor; he and Dickens, in spite of their dissimilar tastes and sympathies, being old and attached friends. Dickens himself showed me up to my bedroom, and told me not to be afraid of asking any questions about pictures or other subjects which excited my curiosity. My bedroom was, in fact, a region of enchantment to me. It was a bright sitting-room, with a bed in it, and the walls were covered with original sketches by Leech and other artists, while the mantel shelf and various tables were crowded with knick-knacks, all of some special interest. There were no curtains to the bed, but it was protected from the draught of the door by a screen covered with original sketches and cuttings from *Punch,* and illustrated books and papers. The walls of the stairs were also crowded with artistic sketches, while the dining and drawing rooms were full of objects of interest, such as original paintings by Frith, Maclise, &c., &c. Before dinner began Dickens took me round the house, and pointed out the most prominent objects in view, showing, with evident interest and pride, an adjacent field which he lent to a village cricket club, in whose sports he often took part. A sharp and cold shower soon drove us in doors, and then we joined Mr. Collins—at that time an evident sufferer from consumption—in the billiard-room. The window was, of course, open, for Dickens seemed as if a thorough draught was the most enjoyable thing in the world, and though Mr. Collins and I were in a great state of discomfort, we did not like to complain. Luckily, Dickens soon left the room, and Collins and I made a simultaneous rush to shut the window, our sentiments on the subject of chilly Autumnal breezes being identical. The dinner was quite *en famille,* and Dickens made myself and everybody quite at ease, while Miss Dickens performed the part of hostess with lady-like grace. After dinner, Dickens drew me on one side, and asked me if I could play whist. I replied that I was a perfect ignoramus about all games of cards. "Nonsense!" he replied; "you said you could not play billiards, and yet you beat both Collins and myself." To my own astonishment I certainly had done so, thanks to the miraculous series of "flukes." Dickens said Mr. Chorley always played whist, and that I must play, and, what was worse, that I should be Mr. Chorley's partner. In vain I protested that I should be so nervous opposite Mr. Chorley, that what little knowledge I had of the game would ooze out of my head the moment I sat down. However, all my protests were of no avail, and I was formally installed as partner of the great but irritable critic. However, by closely watching the other players, and concentrating all my attention on the game, I made no serious mistakes. Mr. Chorley and I were wonderfully successful, and I was pronounced by Dickens to be "an arrant humbug," with some chaff about my absurd pretensions to rustic innocence. At this time Mr. Chorley was very feeble, and evidently suffering from great debility. He wore a black velvet skull-cap, and his hearing seemed also to be affected. He was, however, remarkably cheerful, and it was quite evident that he found a "rubber" a great solace. While we sat at the table I was wondering to myself if I should ever see Mr. Chorley or Mr. Collins again in this world; while the ruddy, sailor-like face of Dickens, and his hearty enjoyment of life, promised me many years of his delightful friendship. Yet in the following June the great novelist was dead, while the delicate invalids, who shivered at every breath of air, survived him by two years. Next morning, in spite of my protests, Dickens laughingly insisted on my playing a game of bowls with him, and again, by some astounding chance, I laid myself open to his richly-humorous banter by coming off the victor. I afterward accompanied Dickens over the grounds, and saw the tunnel under the highway—executed by his brother, a civil engineer—which joined his garden and the small wood opposite, where he had erected the wooden chalet presented to him by Fechter. In this chalet—which arrived in packages, "like gigantic boxes of toys," as he said—Dickens often wrote, and from it he had a view of the sluggish Thames and the dismal Essex marshes, neither very inviting to the eye. In fact the country round Gadshill is not at all attractive, especially in the Autumn and Spring, and the east winds career round the house in a manner singularly unpleasant to those who suffer from their effects. To me, the most delightful part of Gadshill was the novelist's study. I asked, and was promptly answered, dozens of questions about its contents, and Dickens evidently enjoyed my bewilderment at the backs of volumes placed on the door, which had no books behind them, and which bore the most amusing titles. Little did I think that that study would so soon be tenantless, and that I should cherish on my walls, as a sad *souvenir* of it, "The Empty Chair" in front of the writing desk, now familiar to all who cherish the name and memory of Charles Dickens. Though I had several charming and kindly letters from him afterward, I never saw him or Mr. Chorley alive again, but among the brightest memories of my life will be my brief visit to Gadshill and the games at whist with Dickens and Chorley.—*By J. H. Nightingale, in the Liverpool Porcupine.*

A REMINISCENCE OF LANDSEER.—One wonderful—never to be forgotten—night my father took us to see some great ladies in their dresses going to the Queen's fancy ball. We drove to —— House, (it is all very vague and dazzlingly indistinct in my mind.) We were shown into a great empty room, and almost immediately some doors were flung open, there came a blaze of light, a burst of laughing voices, and from a many-twinkling dinner-table rose a company that seemed, to our unaccustomed eyes, as if all the pictures in Hampton Court had come to life. The chairs scraped back, the ladies and gentlemen advanced together over the shining floors. I can remember their high heels clicking on the floor; they were in the dress of the Court of King Charles II.; the ladies beautiful, dignified, and excited. There was one, lovely and animated, in yellow; I remember her eyes shining. Another seemed to us even more beautiful, as she crossed the room all dressed in black—but she, I think, was not going to the ball; and then somebody began to say, "Sir Edwin has promised to rouge them," and then everybody to call out for him, and there was also an outcry about his moustaches that "really must be shaved off," for they were not in keeping with his dress. Then, as in a dream, we went off to some other great house, Bath House perhaps, when one lady, more magnificently dressed than all the others, was sitting in a wax-lighted dressing-room, in a sumptuous sort of conscious splendor, and just behind her chair stood a smiling gentleman, also in court dress, whom my father knew, and he held up something in one hand and laughed, and said he must go back to the house from whence we came, and the lady thanked him and called him Sir Edwin. We could not understand who this Sir Edwin was, who seemed to be wherever we went. Nor why he should put on the rouge. Then the majestic lady showed us her beautiful jeweled shoe, and one person, who it was I cannot remember, suddenly fell on her knees exclaiming, "Oh! let me kiss it." Then a fairy thundering chariot carried off this splendid lady, and the nosegays of the hanging footmen seemed to scent the air as the equipage drove off under the covered way. Perhaps all this is only a dream, but I think it is true; for there was again a third house where we found more pictures alive, two beautiful young pictures and their mother, for whom a parcel was brought in post haste, containing a jewel all dropping with pearls. Events seem so vivid when people are nameless, are only faces, not lives, when all life is an impression. That evening was always the nearest approach to a live fairy tale that we ever lived, and that ball more brilliant than any we ever beheld.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

Recollections of Mendelssohn's Life in Paris, by Ferdinand Hiller.—On the whole, as we may also see from his published letters, Mendelssohn led a pleasant, easy-going life in Paris, and gave himself up to the enjoyment of the moment without hesitation. A large part of his time was devoted to chess. He was a capital player, and his usual antagonists, Michael Beer, the poet, a brother of Meyerbeer's, and Dr. Hermann Franck, only occasionally succeeded in beating him. Franck would not allow that he was inferior, and upon this Mendelssohn invented a phrase, which he relentlessly repeated after every victory: "We play quite equally well—*quite equally*—only I play a very little better." Of Meyerbeer, who was always a very sincere admirer of his talent, Mendelssohn saw but little. A funny little story occurred early in the visit. Mendelssohn was often told that he was very like the composer of "Robert;" and at first sight his figure and general appearance did, perhaps, give some ground for the idea, especially as they both wore their hair in the same style. I sometimes teased Mendelssohn about it, but it seriously annoyed him, and at last one morning he appeared with his hair cut completely short. The affair excited much amusement in our set, especially when Meyerbeer heard of it; but he took it up with his usual invincible good-nature, and in the nicest way. Chopin had been at Munich at the same time with Mendelssohn, and had given concerts there, and otherwise exhibited his remarkable abilities. When he arrived in Paris, as a complete stranger, he met with a very kind reception from Kalkbrenner, who, indeed, well deserved the highest praise as a most polished, clever, and agreeable host. Kalkbrenner fully recognized Chopin's talent, though in rather a patronizing way. For instance, he thought his *technique* not sufficiently developed, and advised him to attend a class which he had formed for advanced pupils. Chopin, always soft and yielding, was unwilling to refuse outright, and went a few times to see what it was like. When Mendelssohn heard of this he was furious, for he had a great opinion of Chopin's talent, while, on the other hand, he had been annoyed at Berlin by Kalkbrenner's charlatantry. One evening, at the Mendelssohns' house there, Kalkbrenner played a grand fantasia, and when Fanny asked him if it was an improvisation, he answered that it was. The next morning, however, they discovered the improvised fantasia, published note for note under the title of "Effusio Musica." That Chopin, therefore, should submit to pass for a pupil of Kalkbrenner's seemed to Mendelssohn, and with justice, to be a perfect absurdity, and he freely expressed his opinion on the matter. Meantime, the thing very soon came to its natural conclusion. Chopin gave a soirée at the Pleyel Rooms. All the musical celebrities were there. He played his E minor concerto, some of his mazurkas and notturnos, and took everybody by storm. After which no more was heard of any want of *technique*, and Mendelssohn had his triumph. The relations between Kalkbrenner and Mendelssohn were always somewhat insecure, but Kalkbrenner's advances were such that Mendelssohn could not altogether decline them. We dined there together a few times, and everything went quite smoothly, though, in spite of all entreaties, Felix could never be persuaded to touch the keys of Kalkbrenner's piano. Indeed, we were none of us very grateful for Kalkbrenner's civilities, and took a wicked pleasure in worrying him. I remember that one day Mendelssohn, Chopin, Liszt, and I, had established ourselves in front of a café on the Boulevard des Italiens, at a season and an hour when our presence there was very exceptional. Suddenly we saw Kalkbrenner coming along. It was his great ambition always to represent the perfect gentleman, and knowing how extremely disagreeable it would be to him to meet such a noisy company, we surrounded him in the friendliest manner, and assailed him with such a volley of talk that he was nearly driven to despair, which of course delighted us. Youth has no mercy. I must here tell a little story—if indeed it deserves the name—to show what mad spirits Mendelssohn was capable of at that time. We were coming home across the deserted boulevard at a late hour, in earnest conversation, when Mendelssohn suddenly stops and calls out: "We *must* do some of our jumps in Paris! our jumps, I tell you! now for it! one!—two!—three!—" I don't think mine were very brilliant, for I was rather taken aback by the suggestion, but I shall never forget the moment. Soon after Mendelssohn's arrival in Paris, Dr. Franck and I were waiting for him in his room, when he came in with a beaming face and declared that he had just seen "a miracle—a real miracle;" and in answer to our questions he continued: "Well, isn't it a miracle? I was at Erard's with Liszt, showing him the manuscript of my concerto, and though it is hardly legible, he played it off at sight in the most perfect manner, better than anybody else could possibly play it—quite marvelously!" I confess I was not so much surprised, having long known, from experience, that Liszt played most things best the first time because they gave him enough to do. The second time he always had to add something for his own satisfaction. Of Ole Bull, the violin player, afterward so famous, I have a few recollections. He had just escaped from the theological schools, and was in Paris for the first time. His enthusiasm for music was boundless, but of his own special talent he gave no sign whatever. He was the pleasantest listener imaginable, and his views about music and musicians, expressed in very doubtful but not the less amusing German, were a real treat to us. We often invited him to dinner, and played to him endlessly. A few years later, I saw him again as the celebrated virtuoso, but the Swedish element which so delighted me at first had become rather a mannerism. Mendelssohn went occasionally to see Cherubini. "What an extraordinary creature he is!" said Felix to me one day. "You would fancy that a man could not be a great composer without sentiment, heart, feeling, or whatever else you like to call it; but I declare I believe Cherubini makes everything out of his head." On another occasion he told me that he had been showing him an eight-part composition, *a capella*, (I think it was his "Tu es Petrus,") and added, "The old fellow is really too pedantic; in one place I had a suspended third in two parts, and he wouldn't pass it on any condition." Some years later, happening to speak of this incident, Mendelssohn said: "The old man was right after all; one ought not to write them." Felix's wonderful musical memory was a great source of enjoyment to us all as well as to himself. It was not learning by heart, so much as retention—and to what an extent! When we were together, a small party of musical people, and the conversation flagged, he would sit down to the piano, play some out-of-the-way piece, and make us guess the composer. On one occasion he played us an air from Haydn's "Seasons;" "The trav'ller stands perplext, Uncertain and forlorn," in which not a note of the elaborate violin accompaniment was wanting. It sounded like a regular piano-forte piece, and we stood there a long time "uncertain and forlorn." The Abbé Bardin, a great musical amateur, used to get together a number of musicians and amateurs at his house once a week in the afternoons, and a great deal of music was got through very seriously and thoroughly even without rehearsals. I had just played the Beethoven E flat concerto in public, and they asked for it again on one of these afternoons. The [illegible] were all there, and the string quartet too, but no players for the wind. "I'll do the wind," said Mendelssohn, and sitting down to a small piano, which stood near the grand one, he filled in the wind parts from memory so completely that I don't believe a note even of the second horn was wanting.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

Northern Antiquities.—"Northern Antiquities" naturally crop up on Norwegian soil But the museum in Christiania, as I saw it in confusion, was in painful contrast to the order which by strong hand had been made to prevail in Copenhagen and Stockholm. Yet the contents of the small and ill-kept rooms, though without the benefit of a catalogue, unmistakably declare their worth. Most exceptional are the pieces of old wood-carving for which, in fact, Norway among the nations stands alone. Here are about eleven doorways, and it is said twenty more exist either still in old churches, or in the museum of Bergen. Besides, there are other carvings, domestic as well as ecclesiastical; the uses differ, but the style is all but identical, according to the common law throughout the world, that art is essentially the same in the cottage and the church. What strikes the stranger as remarkable in these semi-barbaric carvings, is that pagan forms project themselves into Christian periods. The apparent anomaly, however, may be scarcely exceptional; for I remember, a quarter of a century ago, when first in Rome, to have had pointed out to me pagan devices in the doors of St. Peter's. That these doors, carved in pine and brought from the oldest wood churches, should derive their style and subject matter from a period anterior to the introduction of Christianity, is but the ordinary history of these northern schools of ornament. The finest of the eleven collected portals is from the wooden church of Flaa, destroyed in 1854, because too small, and then enlarged in the modern style. The date given me in Christiania was the twelfth or thirteenth century; but in the South Kensington Museum, the cast of this doorway is labeled as of the eleventh or early twelfth century; in the Paris International Exhibition the work was absurdly made to pass as an example of the Byzantine style; its historic value consists, of course, in its essentially Northern character. I mention these discrepancies to show how in Northern capitals chronology, and even national styles, become conjectural. Such doorways are so remarkable, and yet so representative of a universal art, that I am tempted to give my notes, taken before this the most characteristic specimen I have seen in Norway. The form is that of an ordinary upright and oblong door entrance, pierced with a round arch; the scale of these wooden churches was naturally small. On either side the base is composed of circles of foliage and buds all mixed together and treated conventionally; from this ground-work springs a larger and more open growth, with the ever-recurring serpent tortuously entwined, and seizing with its bird or griffin-like beak the foliated ornament nearest within reach. At the summit is a grand display of dragons, supplied with wings, devouring jaws, and other fearful appurtenances. One point to be noted in this and other like works is that the age of the individual object is as nothing to the antiquity of the style. When a mode of ornamentation is taken direct from nature, it may be but of yesterday; but when, on the contrary, as here, every form is conventionalized, and the monsters introduced are far removed from existing types, we may be sure that long and unfathomable periods were needed for development. Among wooden chairs is a work as far back as the twelfth century, one of the earliest specimens of wood-work in England, the Coronation Chair, in Westminster Abbey, is about two centuries later. In this piece of domestic furniture the burden of the story is again the slaying of dragons. This mode of ornamentation continued down to the fifteenth century, but the bas-reliefs became still lower, the foliage also grew freer, and at length the dragon was left out, possibly in deference to Christianity. A door from the house of a peasant, in the fourteenth century, also other domestic portals, are all of interest, in proof of the universal law already stated, that in all true art epochs the church and the private dwelling have one and the same style of decoration. The late period at which Norway became Christianized may be an additional reason why no expressly sacred style was formed. I will rapidly enumerate a few other objects which struck me as remarkable. Here are large bundles of wooden calendars from Iceland, similar to those already mentioned in Copenhagen. The gold ornaments are naturally surpassed in the richer countries of Denmark, Sweden, and Ireland; but worthy of remembrance is a massive gold collar, supposed to have adorned a statue of Odin, and then hidden away when heathen temples were spoiled on the introduction of Christianity. There are also coin-like pendants for necklaces, some showing Northern and other Byzantine influences. There are likewise silver diadems, supposed to date about 900 A. D., found with early Arabic coins; likewise gold chains of perhaps the same period, found with crowns in a bog. Such "finds" recall the bog-buried treasures of Ireland. In Norway, indeed, have been dug up Irish brooches and other Irish or Scotch metal-work; similar specimens are in the Dublin Museum. Lastly, I must mention the magnificent series of fibulæ or morse, bronze gilt and inlaid with silver; the dates are said to range from 700 to 1000 A. D. The ornamentation, which is very fine, has a character akin to the surface decoration on the wooden doorways. The style, in fact, had become stereotyped, and was used for metal and for wood alike. I may add that the museum is arranged under the several epochs of stone, bronze, and iron, a classification now all but universally adopted.—*From an Art Tour in Northern Capitals, by J. Beavington Atkinson.*

Mr. Edwin Landseer's Last Days.—Then comes the sad concluding scene—the long illness and the anxious watch. Was ever any one more tenderly nursed and cared for? Those who had loved him in his bright wealth of life now watched the long days one by one, telling away its treasure. He was very weak in body latterly, but sometimes he used to go into the garden and walk round the paths, leaning on his sister's arm. One beautiful Spring morning he looked up and said, "I shall never see the green leaves again;" but he did see them, Mrs. Mackenzie said. He lived through another Spring. He used to lie in his studio, where he would have liked to die. To the very end he did not give up his work; but he used to go on, painting a little at a time, faithful to his task. When he was almost at his worst—so some one told me—they gave him his easel and his canvas, and left him alone in the studio, in the hope that he might take up his work and forget his suffering. When they came back they found that he had painted the picture of a little lamb lying beside a lion. This and "The Font" were the last pictures ever painted by that faithful hand. "The Font" is an allegory of all creeds and all created things coming together into the light of truth. The Queen is the owner of "The Font." She wrote to her old friend and expressed her admiration for it, and asked to become the possessor. Her help and sympathy brightened the sadness of those last days for him. It is well known that he appealed to her once, when haunted by some painful apprehensions, and that her wise and judicious kindness came to the help of his nurses. She sent him back a message; bade him not be afraid, and to trust to those who were doing their best for him, and in whom she herself had every confidence. Sir Edwin once told Mr. Browning that he had thought upon the subject, and come to the conclusion that the stag was the bravest of all animals. Other animals are born warriors; they fight in a dogged and determined sort of way. The stag is naturally timid, trembling, vibrating with every sound, flying from danger, from the approach of other creatures, halting to fight. When pursued its first impulse is to escape; but when turned to bay, and flight is impossible, it fronts its enemies nobly, closes its eyes not to see the horrible bloodshed, and with its branching horns steadily tosses dog after dog up one upon the other, until overpowered at last by numbers it sinks to its death. It seems to me, as I think of it, not unlike a picture of his own sad end. Nervous, sensitive, high-minded, working on to the end, he was brought to bay and at last overpowered by that terrible mental rout and misery. He wished to die in his studio—his dear studio for which he used to long when he was away, and where he lay so long expecting the end, but it was in his own room that he slept away. His brother was with him. His old friend came into the room. He knew him, and pressed his hand. * * * As time goes on the men are born, one by one, who seem to bring to us the answers to the secrets of life, each in his place, and revealing in his turn according to his gift. Such men belong to nature's true priesthood, and among their names, not forgotten, will be that of Edwin Landseer.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

CUBA.

A CHANGE OF SENTIMENT IN THE FOREIGN POPULATION.

EFFECT OF THE FORCED LOAN ON THE FOREIGN MERCHANTS—IT COOLS THEIR SPANISH PATRIOTISM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1874.

Ever since the outbreak of the revolution the foreigners residing and doing business in this island, with very rare exceptions, have been among the stanchest adherents and defenders of the Spanish cause. At one time the French and German citizens organized volunteer companies, several Englishmen and a couple of Americans joining the latter. Whenever a subscription was inaugurated to further some benevolent or other purpose, intended to benefit the Spaniards or their cause, the names of the foreign merchants always appeared in the lists as contributors of large amounts. The letters written by these merchants to their correspondents abroad always praised the Spaniards, and expressed the fullest confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Spanish arms, while belittling the efforts of the Cubans, placing the bad qualities of the latter in the strongest light, and invariably making light of and ridiculing the deeds of the fighting Cubans in the field. These letters, written by men of wealth and respectability to others of the same character abroad, very naturally, directly and indirectly, exercised great influence on the deliberations of foreign legislative bodies and governing powers. Credence was given to these statements owing to the sources from whence they proceeded, and but few persons took the trouble to think and consider that these pro-Spanish epistles owed their origin almost altogether to interested motives. The foreign element, which derived its financial gains almost wholly from the proceeds of slave labor, through the planters with whom they did business, considered that from the moment slavery or its equivalent, Spanish rule, ceased to exist in the island, their chances of further gain would also come to an end. Interest, and nothing else, made all these foreigners strong partisans of the Spanish Government, while some carried their patriotism further than the Spaniards themselves. But, like the leading Spaniards, they pursued the Cuban-Spanish style of patriotism—namely, of making large profits, speaking earnestly and loudly in favor of Spain, contributing about fifteen per cent. of their gains in the shape of taxes and patriotic donations, and carefully abstaining from doing anything else. Within the past few days this foreign Spanish element has suddenly cooled down in its strong and loud-mouthed patriotism; a few foreign patriots have already begun to criticise the doings of the Spaniards, and one or two have even made the bold assertion that, if certain things didn't happen, the Cubans might win in the end. We naturally inquire from whence this sudden change and coolness proceeds, and without much trouble trace it to the same cause which provoked and kept up their exuberant patriotism. Interest, and nothing else, is the cause. The forced loan, which will compel them to contribute heavily and directly toward a continuance of the war, will tell on their pockets. To be a patriot and make money is altogether different from being a patriot and having to pay it. Hitherto most of these foreigners barely remembered that they were born in any other country than Spain; they considered El Cid, Pelayo, and other brave Spaniards of olden times their legitimate ancestors and countrymen; they swore by all the saints of Spain and Cuba, ancient and modern, including the Virgins of Cavadonga and del Cobre, Ysabel the Catholic, Julian Zulueta, Concha, and Ramon Herrera. The title-page of their Bible had *Diario de la Marina* and *Voz de Cuba* printed upon it; the greatest heroes of modern times and most patriotic people in the world were the Cuban volunteers and directors of the Casino, while those who dissented from these views were pitied as ignorant heathens or mentally condemned as perverse and dangerous heretics. But money was being made while these opinions were held. If a plantation was destroyed in the interior, it nearly always belonged to a Cuban, and if a number of Spanish officers or soldiers were killed while fighting to protect the interests and prosperity of this same moneyed class, the subject was barely alluded to, as these military men did not owe them anything or were not related to them in any way. To-day merchants remember that they belong to a foreign country. Now that they have to disburse a portion of their gains, they try to evade it by claiming foreign protection. They were willing enough to make money as strong partisans of Spain; but as payers they claim that they are foreigners, and as such are not subject to the provisions of the new financial project placing a forced loan of thirty millions of dollars among all the people of the island. So far they only growl. The French population has taken the lead, and their Consul says that as French citizens they are not called upon nor can they be compelled to take ever so small a share of this forced loan. This movement is now being followed in a quiet manner and discussed by the citizens of all other nationalities. And yet, notwithstanding their impotent and inconsistent cries, public opinion and the threat of something else will make dozens of the obstreperous take their allotted share of the forced loan, although their Governments should decide to protect them against the provisions of the new act. Spaniards say if they don't choose to contribute toward supporting an army which enables them to become wealthy, let them leave the island, and some Spaniard, willing to subscribe, will be found to take their place and earn their profits.

THE FINANCES AND THE COMMUNISTIC ELEMENT.

The financial situation has improved slightly in appearance, but not in reality, the decline in the gold premium and consequent decline in exchange being but slight, and considered momentary by the mercantile community. The sugar crop will be smaller, and consequently less money will come into the country, while the desire to place funds abroad is increasing. The paper currency, however, is fast occupying the place which it ought to have occupied long ago—namely, of being simply a circulating medium, without a fixed value, and subject to fluctuations, the same being receivable just in such proportions as the premium on gold demands. Nearly all the artisans and laborers are now paid in this paper, but some of the working classes, composed of natives of the island and of Spain, generally under leadership of Catalanians or Asturians, are not satisfied with this arrangement, and demand in gold what they have been receiving hitherto in paper. The Communist element among the Havana Spaniards is a bad one. It is a disgrace to the country and a menace to the citizens of every political creed. They gained the object desired by the strike, and now they want more; and the more they get the more they will demand. I should not be astonished if some of the cigar manufacturers were compelled to close their doors, owing to the insane demands of the operatives. A first-class workman now earns from 8 to 10 dollars, Spanish currency, a day, being equivalent to from four and a half to six and a half dollars in United States currency, while their expenses are much less than those of the workmen in New-York. Rents are at the same rate as in that city, or even less, while the men need neither Winter clothing nor coal. This Communist element is not connected with any particular political party. They hate the wealthy, are anxious to make themselves felt and talked about, and will only learn reason when old time Spanish justice is applied to them. Many of the strikers belong to the volunteers; others are sympathizers with the insurrection; but in case of a disturbance where their real or fancied rights come into play they are united. That gold has now taken its place again as a legal standard is seen from the fact that most all contracts for deliveries of sugar are made at a certain price in gold, or its equivalent in notes of the Spanish Bank. It is also suggested to admit American coin as a circulating medium, the $20 piece to be taken at $21 25 to make it equal to the Spanish doubloon of $16, which has a forced circulation here of $17, or 6¼ ℔ cent. above its real value. This measure was inaugurated many years ago for the purpose of keeping the gold in the country, but at present it won't keep a dollar here, even with the preventive measure of 6 ℔ cent. export duty.

THE FIGHT AT MELONES.

Particulars of the fight at Melones have come to hand, and the Spaniards, as usual, claim a decisive victory. Unfortunately for them, they try to prove it in so many different ways that portions of the truth leak out and give a certain value to the Cuban report, claiming a decisive victory for the latter. The official report issued by the Captain General says that Col. Ezponda, with 650 men, met 1,800 insurgents at Melones, on the 9th of this month, and that, after six hours' fighting, the troops had to retire to Tunicun, with a loss of four officers and sixteen soldiers killed, and fourteen officers and fifty men wounded. The official report adds that the loss of the enemy is unknown, but is supposed to have been considerable, owing to the length and vigor of the combat. This account reads well enough, the *Dairio* publishing an unofficial statement in another column, where Col. Esponda with his force took three intrenched camps of the Cubans, and even captured the meat which they were preparing for their dinner. That subsequently the enemy, 1,800 strong, attacked Esponda on the river bank, where he had gone to encamp and dress the wounds of his soldiers, and that, notwithstanding this impediment, he sustained himself, and then retired to Tunicun, carrying off not only his own dead and wounded, but also three of the enemy's killed, the insurgent chief, Pepe Castellaños, being among the latter. Furthermore, that after reaching Tunicun, he left his dead and wounded, and, without loss of time, left again in search of the enemy. This is a regular old-fashioned battle account. 'Nobody except people in Cuba ever heard that a defeated body of troops ever hampered itself with carrying off the killed of the enemy. To carry off their own might pass, but to take those of the enemy along is a little strong. Perhaps by next week we shall have a brilliant victory of Esponda instead of the defeat which the official report confesses, and which has nothing dishonorable in it, if the Cubans numbered 1,800 and the Spaniards only 650, or even 800. Private letters, published as editorial correspondence in the *Voz de Cuba*, throw a little more light on this affair, by which the vicinity of Holguin still remains at the will of Gen. Vicente Garcia, who commanded the insurgent troops, assisted by Gen. Pepe Castellaños. The Cubans attacked the settlement of Maniadon on the 6th, and Col. Esponda, who was then preparing to march to Las Tunas, altered his route to protect the convoys then on their way to Holguin. The Cubans, in the meantime, had attacked the settlement of Corralito on the 7th, burning the barracks occupied by the troops, capturing nearly all the soldiers and volunteers defending it, and, after taking whatever might be useful to them, setting fire to the place. Col. Esponda, on reaching Las Melones, suddenly found his vanguard surrounded by the Cubans, and, as the correspondent of the *Voz* naively expresses the fact, "for the purpose of surprising the Spanish column in the same crafty and treacherous manner as that commanded by the unfortunate Lieut. Col. Dominques. But the trick was discovered, and although the first insurgent discharge killed three officers and wounded over twenty men, Esponda managed to withdraw his forces from the ambush prepared, and punish the enemy severely. The action began at 9 in the morning, and ended at 4:30 in the afternoon." This is different from the *Diario* official statement, where the time is given as six hours, the *Voz* making it seven and a half hours. The *Voz* then states that the soldiers fought sometimes in the woods and sometimes in the open field, disputing every inch of ground with the traitors, who were superior in numbers, as the troops numbered only 750 men. This is 100 more than the official statement, and somebody counted wrong. We may take it for granted that the number of killed and wounded, with the exception of that given of the officers, is much larger than any report received yet, although a loss of 120 men out of 750 is a very large proportion, and proves the severity of the engagement. Other correspondence received by the *Voz* and private individuals states that the Cubans lost heavily, and that they left seventeen dead on the field, including Gen. Pepe Castellanos. As the official report does not mention his death, and as this is about the fiftieth time that this General has been killed on paper, better confirmation is required of his death than the mere report of a correspondent, although the writer particularizes, and adds that his body was taken to the settlement of Fray Benito, and that a plan of attack was found on his person, explaining the concentration of the Cuban troops, who intended to destroy every farm, house, and cultivated patch of ground beginning at Fray Benito, and ending at Puerto Principe. The soldiers also saw the Cubans bury their dead, after having themselves retreated to Junicun River. If the soldiers saw this, how could the correspondent see the bodies left on the battle-field, especially as the Cubans kept it and the Spaniards did not? Col. Ezponda was the first man wounded in the action, receiving a shot in the nose. After the fight Col. Ezponda retreated still further, and rested his defeated troops at Fray Benito. To prove how little the wants of the patient Spanish soldiers are attended to, no other testimony than that of the Spaniards themselves is required, the merchants of Gibara, who were taking care of Ezponda's wounded, having sent several hundred pairs of shoes to the soldiers, who were sadly in want of them. Can anything be imagined to present a stronger contrast than that between the leaders of the Spanish party, who roll about in their carriages, and make patriotic speeches, who live on the fat of the land, and make plenty of money, while the soldiers who fight for them, and enable them to make this wealth, are risking their lives hourly, and are so badly taken care of, as to be without shoes?

THE COUNTERFEITERS.

It is considered that every one connected with the counterfeiting of the notes of the Spanish Bank has been arrested, but a few are still at large, as Gener, the Catalan, who made the contract with the engravers in New-York, and not in Germany, as has been stated, is still at large; and the shovers of the queer in the interior, of whom a considerable number are known to exist in different towns, are also at liberty. One of the principal parties escaped to Key West, and from thence went at once to the interior of the United States, fearing that he would be delivered by the Key West authorities. Cases like these, and the permanent residence of prominent American rascals in Havana, who come here to escape punishment, make the necessity for an extradition treaty between Spain and the United States severely felt, and all good people hope that such a treaty will be made.

QUASIMODO.

THE MAN WITH TWO WIVES.

REMARKABLE PREDICAMENT UNDER THE NEW CODES OF CALIFORNIA.

The readers of The Times are already somewhat familiar with the leading circumstances of the case of a man named Oades, now residing in San Bernardino, Cal., who is reported to have two wives, and against whom several prosecutions have utterly failed to stand. A more detailed account of the perplexity of the outraged and excited people of the place is given in a recent issue of the Los Angeles (Cal.) *Express*, and the story is of so extraordinary a nature that we quote it entire.

The *Express* says: "The indignation of the public generally at this disgraceful result of the careless manner in which the new codes have been gotten up is excessive; and as there is a painful suspicion that other defects as yet undeveloped may exist, the feeling is universal that the civil code should be at once repealed and the other codes referred to a competent commission to revise them. The case referred to is that of The People *vs.* Oades, just decided in the County Court of San Bernardino. Oades is an Englishman of good education, who came to that county about two years ago, and purchased and settled upon a farm in Temescal Township. In January last he married Mrs. Nancy Foreland, a young widow of great beauty, residing in that neighborhood, by whom he has since had a child now about one month old. Both parties have always been regarded in the neighborhood as eminently respectable.

About two months ago, a woman, accompanied by three children—two boys and a girl—arrived at the City of San Bernardino, and after inquiring of Oades' whereabouts, proceeded to his residence, where she has since continued to reside. A short time since, it transpired that this woman and Oades comported themselves toward each other as man and wife, and the neighbors, indignant at such open profligacy, laid a criminal complaint against them before Justice Billings, under the act of March 15, 1872, for 'open and notorious cohabitation and adultery.' When the parties were brought up for trial, however, they produced a certificate of marriage, and proved by it and other authentic documents that the woman was Oades' wife—having been married to him in England about twenty years ago, and moved with him to New-Zealand, where their children had been born. The accused was, therefore, acquitted and returned to their home, where Oades continued to live with the two women as before.

Thereupon another complaint was laid before the same Justice against Oades and Mrs. Oades No. 2, charging them with the same offense. On this trial it was proven that about eight years ago Oades was living in Wellington County, New-Zealand, on the frontiers, when, without warning, the Maoris—a tribe at peace with England—made an inroad into the settlement. Oades was at the time temporarily absent in Victoria, and returned only to find his homestead burned and his family disappeared. Some human remains were found in the ruins, and from this and from such information as he could gain during the ensuing two years, he was gradually forced to the conviction that his wife and children were dead, and being loth to remain amid the scenes of his distress, he left New-Zealand and came to California. Upon this state of facts Oades claimed that his marriage with Mrs. Oades No. 2 was valid under the second subdivision of the sixty-first section of the civil code, which provides that the marriage of a person having a former husband or wife living is void, 'unless such former husband or wife was absent and not known to such person to be living for the space of five successive years immediately preceding such subsequent marriage, in which case the subsequent marriage is void only from the time its nullity is adjudged by a proper tribunal.' Upon an examination of the law this proposition was found too clear to be disputed, as there was no doubt that when Oades married his second wife he had been ignorant of the existence of his first wife for more than five years. The complaint was therefore dismissed.

Oades still continuing in open cohabitation with the two women, a deputation was sent by the neighbors to lay the matter before Cokeman, the District Attorney, who, after examining the case, referred it to the Grand Jury, who found a true bill against Oades for bigamy. The trial, which took place last Monday, attracted a large crowd of eager spectators, among whom, the observed of all observers, appeared the two Mrs. Oades. The same state of facts was proven, and after the close of the evidence, Cokeman, the District Attorney, opened the case for the prosecution in an able and eloquent argument, of which we can only give a brief abstract: 'The law,' he urged, 'was to be construed according to its spirit and intent, and the language where contrary thereto was to be disregarded. These time-honored principles have been expressly adopted in the new code: "Where the reason of a rule ceases, so should the rule itself." (Civil Code, section 3,510.) *Cessante ratione legis cessat ipsa lex.* And again, "Where the reason is the same the rule should be the same." (*Id.* sec. 3,511.) *Ubi eadem ratio ibi idem jus.* And again, "He who considers merely the letter goes but skin deep into the meaning. *Qui haeret in lettera haeret in cortice.*" (Co. Sit., 283 b.) Now in this case,' he continued, 'the evident intention of the law was simply to provide against the illegitimacy of the children of the second marriage, and it certainly never could have been intended to make bigamy lawful. It is true that at the date of the second marriage Oades was ignorant of the existence of his first wife, but his voluntary cohabitation with both women, after learning the facts, was to be taken as conclusive proof of a guilty intention, *ab initio*.' And, in support of this view, the counsel cited 'The Six Carpenters' Case,' (8 Cokes R., 146.) That case was very similar in principle to this, and it was adjudged that 'the law judges by the subsequent act, the *quo animo*, or intent, for *acta exteriora indicant interiora secreta*.'"

On the other hand, the counsel for the accused relied upon the provisions of the penal code in relation to bigamy—which expressly provide that no person shall be held guilty of bigamy 'whose husband or wife had been absent for five consecutive years,' (prior to the second marriage,) 'without being known to such person within that time to be living;' and in reply to the argument of the District Attorney he urged upon the court that in criminal matters it would be a dangerous precedent to adopt so liberal a principle of construction as that contended for by Cokeman; and he cited, in support of his position, the following maxims: '*A verbis legis non est recendum: Index animi sermo*, and *Maledicta expositio quæ corrumpet textum*'—the meaning of which, as he explained for the benefit of the court, was that in the interpretation of statutes 'we must stick to the letter.' That it is true that the intention must govern, but 'the language is the evidence of the intention,' and that 'it is wrongly called interpretation when we alter the text.'

The learned Judge said that however desirable it might be to convict the prisoner, the position taken by his counsel was clearly the right one, and accordingly he instructed the jury to acquit, which was done, and Oades returned home triumphantly with his two wives.

Thereupon all the most eminent counsel of San Bernardino were retained by citizens interested in the virtue of the community, with a view of ascertaining some means of removing this terrible scandal of Oades and his two wives, and after an exhaustive examination of the case, they came to the conclusion that the only method of annulling the marriage was to proceed under the second subdivision of the eighty-second section of the civil code, which provides that a marriage may be annulled where 'the former husband or wife is living' at the time of the second marriage. But, as under the second subdivision of the eighty-third section of the civil code an action for the annulment of such a marriage can be brought only by one of the parties to the second marriage, or by the husband's wife of the first marriage, it was evident that as neither Oades nor either of his wives are willing to bring the suit, the difficulty remained as great as ever.

What further steps will be taken is at present unsettled. But the people are very much excited and determined not to let the matter drop. Eminent counsel in San Francisco and Sacramento, including one of the Code Commissioners, have been written to, but as yet no answer has been received.

The latest information upon the subject is furnished by a special correspondent, dispatched by us several days since to San Bernardino. Our correspondent interviewed Cokeman last night, from whom he learned some details not hitherto divulged. It seems that last Wednesday, John Howlett, of San Bernardino, was by advice of counsel dispatched to seek an interview with Mrs. Oades No. 1, with a view of offering her inducements to bring a suit to annul the marriage of Oades with Mrs. Oades No. 2. It was thought that she, being the party principally injured by the second marriage, might easily be persuaded to do so. After considerable difficulty and some danger—having on one occasion been run off by Oades with a shot-gun—Howlett, on Thursday morning, managed to secure a private interview with Mrs. Oades No. 1, while Oades was out riding with his second wife. She appeared to be a mild, timid woman, but it was impossible to induce her to move in the matter—although Howlett offered her $5,000 to do so. Oades, she said, had sworn that if she attempted to annul his second marriage he would not only beat her half to death, but also would never live with her any more; that she knew Oades well enough to know he would keep his word; that she wouldn't mind the beating so much, but that she preferred to submit to the present state of circumstances rather than to lose Oades altogether, especially, as being married to him, she couldn't marry any one else. Howlett therefore returned without effecting anything; and, after consultation of counsel, was again dispatched to make the same proposition to Mrs. Oades No. 2. But neither would she accept the offer. 'If there was any way,' she said, 'of annulling Oades' first marriage, she might be induced to move in the matter, although she really didn't mind Mrs. Oades No. 1 much, as she was getting too old to be a very formidable rival, and, besides, she found her a considerable help about the house; but as to her bringing suit to annul her own marriage, there was no use of talking about it, as she was perfectly well satisfied with Oades, even with the incumbrance of his first wife and children.'

Upon the receipt of this information Rev. Mr. Kiggett, a minister of great and deserved influence in the community, was dispatched to expostulate with Oades himself. Oades received him courteously, and discussed the matter with great frankness. Theoretically, he said, he was a monogamist, and believed that the law should not allow a man to have more than one wife. He therefore joined with his reverend friend in saying that the action of the Code Commission in allowing bigamy could not be too severely condemned. 'But such matters,' he continued, 'after all, are to be settled in each State as the legislators in their wisdom should deem best, it being now a settled principle in jurisprudence that all rights and obligations have their source solely in legislative enactment; that all the most eminent jurisprudents, including the New-York and California Code Commissioners, are agreed that right is what the Legislature wills, this being the fundamental idea upon which the Civil Code is based. As to the old notion of natural right, that is entirely exploded. If there were such a thing,' he continued, 'the appointment of the Code Commission to reduce all law or right into a code would have been as absurd as to have appointed them to codify chemistry or mathematics; [illegible] in short, to have been to repeal principles established by the Almighty, and to substitute in their place the shallow notions of ignorant and fallible man. For his part, he didn't pretend to be wiser or more virtuous than the laws, and as the laws allowed him two wives, his conscience didn't disturb him for having them; neither of his wives was willing to give him up, and, to tell the truth, he could not get along very well without both of them. He loved them both so well (he added facetiously) that he was like the ass between two bundles of hay, and didn't know how to choose between them. Besides, if either marriage was annulled, it would have to be the last one; and while he might possibly stand the loss of the old woman, (that is, his first wife,) nothing on earth would induce him to part with the last.' The reverend gentlemen thereupon left in great and just indignation, which was greatly increased on Sunday at seeing Oades—who had always been regular in his attendance at church—seated in his pew with his two wives, listening complacently to the sermon.

As we stated yesterday, the San Bernardino lawyers had written to one of the Code Commissioners. Our correspondent was shown the answer, but did not have the opportunity of taking a copy. He was able, however, to send us a very full abstract of its contents. The codifier, who appears from his letter to be a much more sensible man than one would think, (judging only from the codes,) wrote that it was a bad thing, and he didn't see what was to be done about it, but that the commission was not responsible for it; that all they had done was to copy the code of that eminent codifier, David Dudley Field; that it was evidently the intention of the Legislature that the commission should pursue this course, for if they had wanted a new code made they certainly should have known better than to refer the matter to them; that it couldn't be expected that a commission of three men, without any special training or experience for the purpose, could complete in two years a work for which Justinian had found it necessary to employ the great Tribonian and seventeen other of the most eminent lawyers in the Empire during many years; a work of such transcendent difficulty that the greatest of English jurisprudents, Austin, had thought it necessary to recommend that a large number of the ablest men should be especially educated for it, and should devote their whole lives to it; a work, finally, so extensive that it had taken even David Dudley Field some time to accomplish it. As for himself, he said he never had pretended to be much of a codifier, but the position was offered to him with a good salary, and he didn't feel called upon to decline it; that he made it a rule never to decline anything that was offered on account of his own incompetency—that being a matter that concerned only those who employed him; that if any one were to offer to employ him to make a piano or a steam-engine—which was as much out of his line as codifying itself—he would accept the offer, provided always that it was on a salary, and that he was not to be paid by the job; that, in his opinion, the other Commissioners were no better than himself, and, finally, that the whole commission reminded him very forcibly of Pantagruel's opinion of the French lawyers, which he quoted as follows: 'Seeing that the law is excerpted out of the very middle of moral and natural philosophy, how should these fools have understood it who have studied less in philosophy than my mule?'

All other means failing, yesterday a mass-meeting was called to deliberate about the matter, which was largely attended by the citizens of San Bernardino, and also of Los Angeles and San Diego. After much discussion it was finally proposed, as the only remedy, to petition the Legislature to pass a special act dissolving Oades' last marriage. But Oades, who was present, immediately arose to address the meeting, and told them that that was no go; for by the twentieth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of California it is expressly provided that 'no divorce shall be granted by the Legislature.' As Oades produced the book itself, this argument was unanswerable. It was then proposed that the Legislature should be petitioned to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of annulling one or the other of Oades' marriages; but Oades produced the Constitution of the United States, and read the tenth section of the first article, which expressly provides that 'No State * * * shall pass any law * * * impairing the obligation of contracts,' 'and marriage,' he said, 'was well settled to be a contract, and therefore no earthly power could deprive him of his vested right in his two wives.' This brought the assembly to a stand-still; for it was very evident that nothing short of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States could reach his case. At length, however, the silence was relieved by a prominent citizen of Los Angeles, who proposed, as a simple and effectual means of meeting the difficulty, to hang Oades. 'This,' he said, 'was a very common way of arranging such affairs in Los Angeles, and it had always met the public approbation except on one occasion, when, indeed, they had perhaps gone a little too far in hanging seventeen Chinamen.' This suggestion took so well with the meeting that Oades took the hint, and left while the Los Angeles man was explaining his views. The meeting at once broke up in dispute, but Oades, after a close race, reached his house, where he barricaded himself, and drove off the crowd with a shot-gun. After the crowd had dispersed, our correspondent interviewed Oades at his house. He found him just sitting down to supper with his two wives, all in high spirits, and was cheerfully invited to join them. He had a long and interesting conversation with Oades, but this morning it had entirely escaped his memory, and our correspondent is too truthful to invent an account of what passed. He says, however, that he found Oades a very genial companion, and that they only separated at 3 o'clock in the morning, after the consumption of three bottles of whisky between them. The latter part of his letter is, indeed, a little incoherent, and, were it not for the well-known steadiness of his character, might give rise to a suspicion that he has himself been converted by the sight of Oades' connubial felicity—for he says that Oades is a good fellow, and that, in his opinion, the whole affair has grown out of the jealousy of the people of San Bernardino, which is an old Mormon settlement; and that they are mad with envy at seeing Oades in the enjoyment of a privilege of which the laws have deprived them."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The popular promenade concerts of the Twenty-second Regiment are announced to recommence on Saturday evening next. The remainder of the series will be given on Monday of each week. This change is made in order to enable many of the members of the band, who belong to the Philharmonic Society, to attend their rehearsals, which are given on Saturday evenings. The papers of the newly-formed Company K have been sent to the Adjutant General's office at Albany, the requisite number of men having been obtained. The Veteran Corps of this regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. John T. Camp, will hold a special meeting at the armory to-morrow evening, to consider the matter of forming a uniform company and to arrange the preliminaries for their annual dinner, to be given in February.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Vose commanding, is engaged in rifle practice in compliance with the recent general order from the Adjutant General, and will take up the "candle" practice next month. The regiment have decided not to give an entertainment this year in honor of Washington's birth-day, but will be represented by Company B, which announces a "complimentary full-dress reception," to take place on Monday, Feb. 23, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms. Col. Vose has ordered a battalion drill of the right wing, to take place on Feb. 9.

The dress parade of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, in their armory, Seventh avenue, corner Thirty-fifth street, on Tuesday evening last, attracted a large number of spectators. Brigadier Gen. Varian, of the Third Brigade, was present with his entire staff, and reviewed the regiment. Col. Charles W. Fuller, commander of the regiment, presented Major Zuschlag, formerly Captain of Company C, with a handsome gold medal, as a token of honor, for having had the largest company at the regimental inspection in October, 1873. Lieut. Col. Shelling subsequently, in behalf of the officers of the regiment, presented a medal to Col. Fuller, bearing the inscription "Presented to Col. Charles W. Fuller by the officers of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, as a mark of their esteem, Jan. 20, 1874." The letters "N. G." are formed—in diamonds—in the centre of the medal. The members of the regiment expressed much regret at the announcement of the intended resignation of Col. Fuller.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Officers of the Eighth Regiment, Col. Scott commanding, the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. George D. Scott; Treasurer, D. P. Arnold; Secretary, Lieut. Geo. Fielding; Committee on Finance, Major J. P. Davenport, Capt. J. B. Lingham, Lieut. A. L. Whitelaw; Armory Committee, Capt. M. Burke, Lieut. G. Delap, Lieut. J. Cassidy.

The Board of Officers of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, at a recent meeting, elected the following civil officers: Treasurer, Col. A. Stauf; Financial Secretary, Capt. Frank Rodenburg; Corresponding Secretary, Adjutant Max Ebber; Financial Committee, Capt. Charles Mohring, Lieut. C. Schullian, Lieut. Max Frohwein; Armory Committee, Quartermaster C. Taucher, Capt. Charles Mohring, Adjutant Max Ebber. Company D have elected J. Brandenburger, First Lieutenant, and A. Wallack Second Lieutenant. The following is extracted from orders: Battalion drills will take place at the regimental armory as follows: Right wing, on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 8 P. M.; Left wing, on Thursday, Feb. 12, at the same hour. Field and non-commissioned staff will attend at these drills. Company drills are suspended during the months of January and February, instead of which division drills will take place at the armory, as follows: Companies A and I, on Jan. 15 and 26, Feb. 12 and 23; Companies F and K, on Jan. 19 and 27, Feb. 9 and 27; Companies B and H, on Jan. 21 and 29, Feb. 11 and 26; Companies E, C, and D, on Jan. 20 and 28, Feb. 10 and 25. All commissioned and non-commissioned officers will [illegible] Albany [illegible] color-bearer.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. Ward commanding, announces a reception and promenade concert on the occasion of the opening of the new armory, to take place on Monday, Feb. 16. Col. Ward has issued an order for the regiment to parade for drill, in fatigue uniform, at the State Arsenal, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 8 P. M. The extensive repairs at the armory, occasioned by the fire in October last, being nearly completed, commandants of companies will resume their usual drills. The following non-commissioned officers, having passed the Board of Examination, have been granted warrants: Corporals Alfred C. Gaves and John J. Garrell, of Company E; Henry Droge and W. C. Droge, of Company F. The action of Company A in expelling Private George M. Bennett is approved, and his name stricken from the roll.

A special meeting of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, was held at the armory on Wednesday evening last, to take action regarding the burial of Bernard J. Dempsey, late a member of the company. After a memorial had been read by Capt. Hallenbeck, resolutions were adopted expressing regret at the sudden death of Mr. Dempsey, and tendering a vote of thanks to Mr. J. H. Hyde, and other members of the "Sick Committee," for the efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties. It was further resolved that the members of the company attend the funeral in a body. Company K held a meeting at the armory on Thursday night, for the purpose of swearing in the recruits. This is a new company, the roll of which is nearly full. Company A lost over $500 by the recent destruction, by fire, of their rooms in Hamilton Building. The rooms are being rapidly rebuilt, and will be soon ready for occupancy.

The officers of the Seventh Regiment will go to Philadelphia on Monday to assist the City Troop of that city in celebrating the centennial anniversary of their organization.

The Third Regiment Cavalry, Col. Budke commanding, gave their twenty-fourth annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms on Monday last. There were present Gen. Henry Brincker and staff, of Twenty-fifth Brigade; Capt. Burns and staff, of Second Brigade; Major George Aery and staff, of First Battalion Cavalry, and many others. During the evening Col. Budke presented a gold medal to Capt. Ralph Hoops, of Company F, for obtaining the largest number of recruits for the year ending Oct. 9, 1873. The regimental band furnished the music, and dancing was kept up until a late hour.

The twenty-fifth annual ball of the Separate Troop Cavalry was given at the Germania Assembly Rooms on Wednesday last. The company having heard that their commander, Capt. Karl Klein, intended to tender his resignation, took advantage of the occasion to present him a handsome saddle and bridle, as a token of their esteem and as an inducement to the Captain to remain with them another year. An appropriate presentation speech was made by Second Lieutenant [illegible], to which Capt. Klein responded, thanking them for the token of their appreciation, and consenting to remain with them for a short time, inasmuch as he had been a member of the National Guard for twenty-one years he thought he was entitled to permission to resign. Among the visiting officers present were Major Aery and staff, First Battalion; Capt. Schilling and Battery C, Capt. Heubner and Battery G, Capt. Lamb and Company D, of the Fifth Infantry, and others.

The sixth annual reunion of Company H, One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, took place at Crescent on the evening of Jan. 9. The following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. S. W. Clemens; Vice President, Wm. T. Powell; Secretary, J. H. Clark; Treasurer, E. Housinger; Chaplain, S. Peters.

Col. Lewis M. Evans, of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, Buffalo, has issued [illegible]. Battalion drills are ordered Jan. 26 and Feb. 10; right wing drill, March 6; left wing, April 8; parade, Feb. 23. Commandants will drill their companies [illegible] weekly. The names of all commissioned officers absent from three consecutive drills without permission will be forwarded to the brigade head-quarters, with the recommendation that they be ordered before the Examining Board, in this City.

The Military Examining Board met at the State Arsenal, in Seventh avenue, last Tuesday, to consider charges against Brig. Gen. Augustus Funk, of the Second Brigade; Capt. Daniel E. Lyddy, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment; First Lieut. Max Princus, of the Sixth Regiment; First Lieut. Jesse Wilkinson, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, and Second Lieut. David C. Brouilee, of the Eighty-fourth Regiment. All the members of the board were present, but owing to the absence of some of the officers, whose cases are under examination, the board adjourned to Friday next.

Adjt. Gen. Rathbone has issued a general order to the following effect: The following-named organizations are hereby disbanded, and will be immediately mustered out of service, viz.: Twenty-fourth Regiment Infantry, Col. George T. Steinburg, Rensselaer County; Eighty-third Regiment Infantry, Col. Robert Furman, Schenectady County; First Battalion Cavalry, Major George Aery; Battery C, Artillery, First Division, Capt. William Schilling, and Battery G, Artillery, First Division, Lieut. [illegible], of New-York. The field and line officers of the several organizations disbanded, are rendered supernumerary, but will not be relieved from accountability until they shall have turned over to the officers authorized to receive the same all public property in their possession, or for which they may be responsible, and received certificates of non-indebtedness from the proper State officers. The provisions of General Order No. 14, series of 1868, will be strictly observed in the muster out, and disbandment ordered. The Third Regiment Cavalry is detached from the Second Brigade, and assigned to duty at headquarters of the First Division. Col. Budke will report to Major Gen. Alexander Shaler for orders. Major Gen. Alexander Shaler is charged with the execution of this order, in so far as relates to the First Battalion Cavalry, Third Regiment Cavalry, and Batteries C and G of Artillery. Major Gen. Joseph B. Carr with that part relative to the Twenty-fourth and Eighty-third Regiments Infantry. In alluding to the reasons which led to the disbandment of the Twenty-fourth Regiment the Troy *Times* says: "The main reasons were the incompetency of the officers, their disinclination to keep their commands in thorough discipline, and the indifference of the men to the duties demanded of them. The rolls numbered something under 400, but rarely, if ever, did more than one-half of the privates turn out at a drill or parade. The majority of them merely joined to escape the payment of taxes to the amount of the exemption for military service, and then sought various ways to escape that service."

Col. Steenburg says that he will order one more parade "before the regiment gives up the ghost," if his superior officers will allow it. He insists that the regiment will make an imposing appearance.

The Albany *Express*, commenting on the parade of the Twenty-fifth Regiment on Thursday evening last, states that a rather unfavorable impression was made on the military visitors present, among whom were Adjt. Gen. Rathbone, Brig. Gen. Woodhull, Lieut. Col. Gould, Major Van Zandt, and others. Much loud talking was indulged in, no system was observable in getting on the floor, and fully one-half of the men were without white gloves. It is reported that Adjt. Loeper has tendered his resignation.

The Fort Hamilton Dramatic Club gave an entertainment at the Athenæum, Bay Ridge, Long Island, last evening, under the patronage of Gen. Getty and the officers of the Third United States Artillery.

The French Battalion Gardes Lafayette, has raised by subscription the sum of $392 55, in aid of the families of the officers and crew of the Ville du Havre.

The Senatorial Committee on Militia comprises Messrs. Wellman, Thompson, and Johnson.

The members of the various Military organizations of the City, are exceedingly indignant at the action of the Park Commissioners in discontinuing work on the new parade ground.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

Thirty-five applications for licenses were made to the Excise Board during the week ending Saturday, for which $2,533 were received. Seven applications were made on Jan. 19, amount received, $525; seven applications on Jan. 20, amount, $350; six applications on Jan. 21, amount, $460; four applications on Jan. 22, amount, [illegible]; eight applications on Jan. 23, amount, $580; three applications on Jan. 24, amount $230. Total number of applications since June, 1873, to date, 7,168; total amount received, $338,313 04. Licenses during the week, 24; refused, 1; amount refunded for refused licenses, [illegible]. The charges against the persons notified to appear for violation of the Excise law by selling liquor on Sunday, Dec. 28, 1873, were [illegible]. Additional cases for the same violation will be tried during this week, as follows: Monday at the Seventh Precinct, Tuesday at the Eighth Precinct, Wednesday at the Ninth Precinct, Thursday at the Tenth Precinct, Friday at the Eleventh Precinct, and Saturday at the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

THE "CHAIN GANG."

The following-named prisoners were yesterday removed from the Tombs, and taken to Sing Sing in charge of Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: James M. Brady, assault with deadly weapon, two years and six months; John Golden, larceny from person, three years and six months; John Conner, larceny from person, two years and six months; Henry Cranston, grand larceny, two years; Herman Arnold, grand larceny, six years; John Williams, burglary in the third degree, two years; John H. Boyland, grand larceny, two years and six months; Patrick Rogers, burglary in the third degree, [illegible]; John Patterson, [illegible]; Francis [illegible]; James Mitchell, [illegible]; [illegible]; Henry Weaver, grand larceny, two years; [illegible] George Livingston, burglary, [illegible] months.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

The following table shows the number of persons who were provided with lodgings at the Police stations in this City during the past week:

	Males.	Females.
Saturday, Jan. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday, Jan. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monday, Jan. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday, Jan. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday, Jan. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday, Jan. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday, Jan. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 25, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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An unexpected end has come to the miners' strike in the anthracite coal fields, and it is noticeable that this happy conclusion of the business has been reached both in the lower and upper fields by the practical surrender of the corporations to the demands of the miners. It is true that in the Schuylkill region there has been, apparently, a compromise, as the miners abandon the claim for a new method of fixing the basis by the circular of the Reading Company, and this corporation recedes from the demand for a new sliding scale of wages. But the latter was the only matter really in dispute, and in surrendering it the corporation has given up what has always been considered the vital point of the struggle. Whether this result is due to a sudden discovery that nothing can be made out of a stoppage of production or to a wholesome fear of the newly-organized National Miners' Union, does not yet clearly appear. Both considerations, probably, had something to do with convincing the corporation that discretion often constitutes the better part of valor. The same comments apply to the termination of the controversy in the Wyoming region, which followed close upon the heels of the Schuylkill pacification. The offer which has induced the miners to resume work came, indeed, from the company, and was careful to say that "no other proposition will be entertained." As it conceded all that the miners had ever asked, the declaration was hardly necessary. The public will not, however, be disposed to criticise the means by which a serious misfortune has been averted. If there was a conspiracy to stop production in order that the price of coal might be enhanced, it has, from present appearances, been defeated. If, on the other hand, all that has occurred has resulted from honest disputes between operators and miners, they and the public are to be congratulated that a settlement has been secured without one of those protracted strikes which always prove so ruinous.

A certain class of Southern Democrats will apparently never be free from the apprehension that the negro will crush them, unless this late chattel is properly fettered by the law. Formerly we were disposed to consider this a rather morbid fear, but since the late exhibitions in Congress we are forced to admit that the Democrats for once are right, and do need protection from the negroes. Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, was completely crushed not long ago by Mr. ELLIOTT, of South Carolina, and yesterday, Mr. CAIN, another colored Representative from the same State, inflicted a similar lesson on Mr. ROBBINS, of North Carolina. If things are to go in this way, the Democrats must insist on the negroes being deprived of all political rights. Matters have come to a pretty pass, indeed, when a white man and a Democrat is put down in debate by a "nigger." In order, however, that these perturbed Democrats may have some feeling of security, let it be enacted as a general truth that the white man is superior to a negro. It would not be true in all cases, but it might perhaps induce Democratic Congressmen to refrain in the future from reviving issues that died with the rebellion.

Bills said in the slang of the Lobby to have "bones" in them appear this year at Albany in larger numbers and at an earlier stage of the session than ever before. It may be necessary to explain that a bill with a "bone" in it is one which there is good reason to believe somebody will pay a handsome price to have defeated or passed. A stream of such bills has already been poured upon the Legislature by certain members, who evidently do not intend to waste their time in attending to the public interests they were elected to serve. Most of these bills are old acquaintances, the character of which are perfectly well known to everybody. With all its boasts of fecundity and profundity, "skilled talent" in these days rarely brings forward anything which is not old and shallow. After a time, it may become necessary to be specific in relation to these bills; it certainly will, unless they are dropped without delay.

Some little time ago we called attention to the case of OADES, who has now become famous in California as the man with two wives. The Civil Code Commissioners of the State have hitherto been held responsible [illegible] California, but one of these Commissioners has now come forward with an explanation which seems to relieve them of the reproach of having devised a law which enacts what nobody intended it should enact. This Commissioner says that all he and his associates did was "to copy the code of that eminent codifier, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD." It therefore appears that Mr. FIELD is the author of the bungling code under which OADES retains possession of his two wives, to the great scandal of California and the extreme consternation of San Bernardino County. Mr. FIELD has hitherto established several claims to prominence of a somewhat questionable character. To them must be added the achievement of concocting a law which says what it does not mean.

Although District Attorney PHELPS has been much more energetic in dealing with criminals than any of his recent predecessors, thirteen persons yet remain in the Tombs awaiting trial for homicide. These men should be brought to the bar of justice with the least possible delay, and we are glad to find that the cases of some of the most notorious are to be taken up at once. But we regret that no day has been named for the trial of the two men charged with the murder of Patrolman BURNS, of the Eighth Precinct. The safety of society in a large degree rests upon the Police being fully protected by the law in the proper discharge of their duties, and this can only be furnished by the prompt and severe punishment of the ruffians who assail them as BURNS was assailed. We have called attention to this case on several occasions, and urged the necessity of speedy action in regard to it. We regret that Mr. PHELPS has been unable thus far to find an opportunity to bring this case to trial.

From the records of the Excise Commissioners it appears that there are 7,168 licensed liquor saloons in this City, which is within a small fraction of being one for every 139 of the entire population. This is a most suggestive fact, deserving immediate and serious consideration. A community which has this proportion of drinking shops to its population may not be in any extreme danger, but it evidently cannot afford to entirely ignore a matter which presents so many possibilities of evil in the future. That a people can continue prosperous among whom drinking places multiply at the rate they have in New-York during recent years, cannot be asserted from any past experience of the traffic. The subject is one with which it is difficult to deal in a community like this, but there is good cause to believe that self-preservation will soon induce all classes and interests to unite in devising some means of restriction that will not be open to the objections which have been urged to the methods of redress which have heretofore been presented. Public opinion has often been found more efficacious than statutory provisions in regulating this matter, and it can doubtless be trusted to at least decrease the burdens now resting on the Metropolis.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The average duration of British Parliaments is three years and a half; their natural term is seven years. The one just dissolved held its first meeting on Dec. 10, 1868, so that its existence has extended a little over five years. The late House of Commons was elected according to the provisions of a bill legalizing household suffrage, passed under a Conservative Administration. That is to say, the redistribution of political power made during the season of 1867-68 rendered it essential that a new representative body should be chosen in the Fall of the latter year. The question on which Liberals and Conservatives then appealed to the country was: "Shall the Irish Church as an establishment cease to exist?" The country answered that question with a very decided affirmative, giving Mr. GLADSTONE a majority of about 112, in a House of 652, to sustain him in carrying out his Disestablishment bill and other legal changes naturally following it. The allegiance of the Liberal Party, and the popularity of the "people's WILLIAM" continued equally unbroken while the Irish Church was reduced to the level of a voluntary organization, while the arbitrary evictions of the Irish landlord were rendered for the future impossible, and while a long-neglected measure of national education was passing into law. Both began to waver while, under the crack of the party whip, the abolition of purchase in the British Army was becoming a thing of the past, and when vote by ballot was being forced through in spite of the dogged opposition of the Lords and of the conviction of certain advanced Radicals that the necessity for it had gone by.

As the working of the Education act began to tell in favor of the influence of the Church of England, the nonconformist adherents of the Government became dissatisfied, and its secularist allies declared open war upon it. When the complicated and ambitious scheme for redistributing the burdens of local taxation was perceived to be an attack on the pockets of property-owners, the wealthy Commoners, representing middle-class constituencies, showed the front of opposition "without distinction of party," and the bill was dropped. A very comprehensive, but rather inquisitorial, method of regulating the liquor traffic met with a similar fate, and stirred up the hostility of what is known as the publican interest. Then ensued a series of petty administrative blunders, beginning with Mr. LOWE's very unpopular proposal to tax lucifer matches, and ending with the revelations of something like jobbery in the award of the Zanzibar mail contract, with the flagrant irregularities in the application of Post Office funds by the Telegraph Department, and with the squabbles in the Treasury itself, and between that department and the Board of Public Works. Last of all, though not exactly so in point of time, was the defeat of the Irish University bill—a measure destined to complete the Gladstone triad of Irish Reform acts. That defeat was due to the defection of both English Radicals and Irish Catholics from a line of policy which conceded too much to please the one and too little to satisfy the other.

Floated into power on a very flood-tide of popularity, Mr. GLADSTONE found himself in less than four years and a half in imminent danger of being left stranded on the shelving bank of opposition. He had contrived in the course of [illegible] to offend nearly every class of the electorate. Churchmen began to suspect that the Premier's forte was destruction, and that for lack of something better to do, he would next take the English Church in hand, unless, indeed, the House of Lords did not receive priority of abolition. Dissenters found a grievance in the denominational clauses of the Education act, and secularists of the Birmingham League type objected to the recognition of any religious teaching or control whatever in a national system of education. The publicans were indignant at the threatened interference with their trade and the pet working men of Mr. GLADSTONE's popular days, growled over the covert assault upon the people's beer. Those who had grown tired of a round of exciting change wanted a rest, and could never be sure of getting it while Mr. GLADSTONE remained in power, and people who wanted a new cycle of change failed to see in the jaded and morose leader of 1873 any of the fire of the ardent Premier of 1868.

Never did a British Ministry assume power with better prospects than the Cabinet that was constituted after Mr. DISRAELI's sudden resignation immediately following the last general election. Seldom has a Ministry appealed to the people with a longer record of faults, failures, and misfortunes than has fallen to the lot of the present one. Its great achievements have not had time to bear fruit, while all its major and minor sins are fresh in public recollection. Even the Geneva award, for which it was in no way responsible, and the San Juan decision, which it certainly could not help, will be used by a large class of Englishmen as an argument against it, for the policy that history will applaud is not seldom that which the present condemns. During the last year the elections for seats rendered vacant by death or retirement have gone all but uniformly against the Government. A "Conservative reaction" has unquestionably declared itself, a fact which the defeat of Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, in a borough held by the Liberals since 1832, has forced the most skeptical to admit. The Liberal majority in the House of Commons was still large, but for purposes of aggressive legislation it was not reliable. And it is on aggressive legislation that Mr. GLADSTONE still seems to be bent. He is for doing justice to the country laborer, as well as to the town artisan, by extending to "Hodge" also the boon of household suffrage. He proposes to amend the Land laws—probably by abolishing the right of entail—to improve the Game laws, probably by making hares vermin, and allowing the farmer to demand compensation for the ravages of his landlord's partridges—and he is in some fashion, not easily to be conjectured, to patch up the Liquor laws. A sop is thrown to the middle classes by the promise of the abolition of the income tax, even in face of the Ashantee war and the Bengal famine, and a bid is made for the support of the working men by the rather unintelligible promise of "a large measure of relief from duties on articles entering into general consumption." For a British Minister representing a great party, this is a bold and sweeping programme. It remains to be seen what kind of policy the Conservatives have in readiness to place in competition against it.

CALLING A SPADE A SPADE.

When THE TIMES, in the course of its exposure of the rascality of the Ring, called the members of that lovely little circle of petty politicians in plain English "thieves," some of our critics professed to be shocked at the coarseness of our language. And we have no doubt that there were some intelligent and well-meaning people to whom such straightforward talking did seem needlessly harsh and offensive. The inclination to hide an ugly thing, or at least to veil its deformity with a soft and misty circumlocution, is one manifestation of the weakness of human nature. The events of the past few years, however, have at last awakened a suspicion that we have carried this complaisance of speech much too far, and we are beginning to find that words have meanings and a power the perversion of which ends in the warping of one's intellectual perceptions, and the dulling of one's moral sensibility. A few days ago we copied from one of our contemporaries a paragraph which was a common-sense plea for the calling of stealing hereafter by "its old name." There is no reasonable room for doubt that such a return to old fashions in language would be attended with a healthy restorative effect. If a man who intentionally takes that which does not belong to him were called always plainly a thief, and his act stealing, we may be sure that the constant presentation of the act in its true light would keep the moral sense of men generally in such a susceptible state that those of them who are tempted to such sin would be much less likely to yield to the temptation, than if it were called "conversion" or "defalcation," "appropriation" or "perversion," or even, in plainer English, "breach of trust."

This fashion of using fine phrases for very plain and simple things is called "euphemism," which is the mere English form of a Greek word, that means to speak well of, and hence to use high-sounding phrases for homely things. A kindred use of words was a fashion in Queen ELIZABETH's time; and which of us has not laughed at SCOTT's euphuist, Sir Piercie Shafton, who, escaping in the disguise of a milk-maid, reveals himself by replying to a query, not simply that he is a milk-maid, but, "I am she, O most bucolic juvenal, to whose care are committed the milky mothers of the herd." But the euphuism of ELIZABETH's day did no harm, except a temporary one to language. It was a mere fantastical court fashion, and did not touch the question of morals. Nowadays, however, and with us, among people who, however well behaved, are not very choice in their speech or very courtly in their manners, and some of whom have lately gone to prison or fled the country, euphemism has led many people into the serious error of regarding certain acts or courses of life in the softened light which is thrown upon them by fine phrases. It prophesies smooth things of evil doings. No wonder then that it has become so prevalent. We never hear now of a merchant's failing; he suspends payment. And why? Because when failures were rare they were ruinous. They brought not only disaster, but, if not disgrace, reproach. They were regarded as evidence of incompetence and of mismanagement, if not of recklessness in business [illegible] they were the consequences of some great and unforeseen misfortune, private or public. Now it is well enough that the feelings should be soothed if the perception of right and wrong, or that of the real facts of life, is not thereby perverted. So robbery of the public has come to be called by the big vague word, defalcation, which means merely a cutting down of payments or appropriations, and may be, in its proper sense, an honest and an authoritative proceeding; and a public robber has the name of a defaulter—that is, one who has defaulted in his payments on the settlement of accounts. The bad effect of these phrases is that they conceal the fact that the person to whom they are applied has not merely failed or been unable to make his accounts good at the moment when he is called upon to do so, but that he, long before, deliberately stole money, or at least took it to his own use without being positively sure that he could restore it at any moment. So now a wife's adultery is called her "misconduct" with this or that man, the fact being that a woman may misconduct herself in many ways which are not actually criminal and ruinous to the peace of her family.

Our instances might be multiplied, but these are enough for the illustration of the subject of our remarks, which is connected with a remarkable phenomenon known to philologists as the degradation of language. It is found that words and phrases which have a moral or an esthetic significance almost always sink in the course of long usage, and come to have a lower meaning than that which they had originally. They rarely, if ever, rise. This is true even as to slang. It is unreasonable to expect that we can successfully resist a tendency which is so strong and so general as to have become almost a law in language; but we can refuse, each one for himself, to have our sense of right and wrong perverted by this fine and finical phraseology; and there is no surer help toward this self-preservation than the calling things, for ourselves at least, by their right names. Let other people "default" if they please, but let us say plainly to ourselves that if a man takes what is not his own he steals, and is a thief. And so through the whole catalogue of wrongful acts. Calling a spade a spade is a good thing. Neither the phrase nor the act originated with Dean SWIFT, to whom the former is generally attributed. Its corrective, conservative moral force was needed hundreds of years before his time, and the need was never greater than it is now.

PERILS OF NOVELISTS.

In the early part of the year 1872 one of the GOUPILS of Normandy, a very rich young man, while endeavoring to kill time in an out-of-the-way place in France, happened by chance to pick up a work of PAUL FEVAL's, entitled *La Rue de Jérusalem*. The portrait of the principal character, La Goret, seemed to resemble his own mother so closely that he continued to read to the end of the book. La Goret was remarkable for parsimoniousness, a bad temper, a lack of affection for her husband, whom she had permitted to die without the attendance of a doctor; for pompously referring to a certain visit once made to her chateau by the Receiver General; for an abiding faith in LOUIS XVII.; and for the love she bore her son, whom she had mutilated in order to prevent him from serving in the army. Mme. GOUPIL was well known in the neighborhood of her chateau to be just such a person as La Goret. M. GOUPIL fairly boiled over with rage. At first he thought of challenging FEVAL to a duel, but, subsequently, having arrived at the conclusion that a mere penny-a-liner was unworthy to cross swords with him, he resorted to a less exciting means of punishment. He commenced suit for libel against M. FEVAL. The case went to trial in March of the same year. In reply to the court, M. FEVAL declared that *La Rue de Jérusalem* was a purely imaginary work, that he had never even known of the existence of the GOUPIL family, and that he had drawn the character of La Goret entirely from his own fancy. The Judge was a man of liberal opinions. In his charge he declared that if every author was liable to be sued by those who resembled his characters, there would speedily be an end of fiction-writing. The jury took the same view of the matter, and returned a verdict that compelled the ill-advised young GOUPIL to pay the costs of the suit. During the preliminary proceedings, two editions of *La Rue de Jérusalem* were sold, and orders were sent to the libraries so rapidly that they could not be filled. Thus it occurred that one of the least read of M. FEVAL's works became the most popular. Now, of course, there is very little doubt if M. GOUPIL could have foreseen the result of the proceedings, he would have had his duel, and would have left the law to others.

A case bearing a remote resemblance to that of GOUPIL vs. FEVAL has recently furnished material for a lively sensation at Atlanta, Ga. A gentleman residing in that city, named THORNTON, who is an aspirant for literary fame, is said to have lately completed a novel, bearing the title of *Sylvester Lester*. This fact having been modestly announced in one of the local papers, was the means of drawing from obscurity a veritable SYLVESTER LESTER in the person of a young printer of Atlanta, who hastily took up pen and paper and indited a letter to Mr. THORNTON, of which the following is an extract:

> "I see by this morning's *Herald* that you have made very common use of my name in connection with a novel you are having published. Now, I demand that you have the name changed immediately, for I will positively submit to no such imposition. I would much rather you would break into my house and stab me than to use my name in any such manner. I want you to telegraph and have it changed immediately, or I will publish you; and, furthermore, I will make it the worst day for you that ever passed over your head if you do not."

It must not be supposed for a moment that Mr. THORNTON was weak enough to comply with Mr. LESTER's request. With the threat still fresh in his mind, he likewise took pen and paper and wrote a reply, the tone of which may be surmised through the aid of a short extract:

> "In reply, all I have to say is, that I am sorry the *Herald* should have referred to the novel mentioned in connection with your name at all. For the name of the novel is not in 'compliment to' or of you, or your name, and in fact is so far from it that it does not refer to you in one way or another, either directly or indirectly. You are, no doubt, unaware of the existence of another than yourself known by the euphonious name of SYLVESTER LESTER. But there is, and for aught you know he has paid me to put his name in my novel. Failing to recognize your right to interfere in my private business affairs, I decline to 'telegraph' my publisher to 'change the name.' [illegible] dign punishment you threaten—of publishing me; and furthermore 'making it the worst day that ever passed over my head if I do not.'"

While writing the foregoing, Mr. THORNTON noticed the presence of the irate LESTER outside his window, but it seemed that even that did not alter his determination to fight it out. On the contrary, it made him more reckless, for he immediately added a postscript, in which he gave Mr. LESTER notice, in case he wished to shoot him down in the street, that he "went at all times totally unarmed as to weapons." Whether this had the effect of restoring Mr. LESTER's "usually good temper" does not appear. Thus far, however, there is reason to believe that there has been no hand-to-hand conflict. The suspicion in the minds of the people of Atlanta is rather strong that when Mr. THORNTON's book is published, Mr. LESTER will be sure to find a character in it bearing resemblance enough to his own to warrant a renewal of the quarrel. The appearance of the book is consequently eagerly looked for. In the meantime, Mr. THORNTON, we have no doubt, is very well satisfied with what has been done for him in the way of advertising, and if he can only succeed in inducing Mr. LESTER to follow him up and commit an "outrageous assault," SYLVESTER LESTER may prove as remunerative to him as *La Rue de Jérusalem*, thanks to M. GOUPIL, did to PAUL FEVAL.

THE RIGHT TO PUNISH.

There has been of late a good deal said and written by certain philosophers on the principles of social justice. Some have advanced theories which, if carried out, would involve nothing less than the ruin of civilized society. The good sense of the people, however, acts as a sufficient barrier to the wild projects of visionaries. Yet we all know that error spreads easily. Unsound ideas in political economy have made much headway of late. Similar progress may possibly be made with dangerous doctrines in regard to judicial institutions. The incendiaries are laboring with zeal—and it becomes all who value the security of order to watch vigilantly their operations. One of the new school, Mr. MOLESCHOTT, holds that there is nothing absolutely essential in the words right and wrong. According to him, what is called good and evil mean only what is favorable or contrary to the exigencies of the human race at a given moment of its history. Responsibility and moral obligation are surrendered to physical necessity. This necessity justifies every deed. Nobody can escape it. The assassin is born to kill, as his victim is to be killed. Mr. MOLESCHOTT thinks the assassin even better than the Judges by whom he is convicted. "What similarity," he says, "is there between an individual who commits murder in the excitement of passion, and a calm tribunal avenging a crime by death?"

If this theory, and all that follows from it, were accepted there would soon be an end to courts, judges, and juries. The only thing we should have to do would be to find out to what class we belong—to that which cuts other men's throats, or to that which has its throat cut; and then make the best of our circumstances. Mr. MOLESCHOTT has not himself given the example of a good-natured submission to such fatalism, nor have any of his friends. The more moderate of them admit even that, as things go, some protection is not superfluous. They grant to society the right of self-defense, but only in the name of necessity. They hold a criminal accountable for acts that make him a public nuisance, but not because there is anything wrong in the acts themselves. Just as a hunchback is pronounced unfit for military service, so may a man exhibiting homicidal tendency be declared disqualified for a place in society on the score of social security.

A just penalty cannot exist without a disposition to establish its morality. Mr. MILL thinks it can; first, because it is salutary to the culprit in inspiring him with fear; secondly, because social interest demands it. What is social responsibility without individual responsibility? The utility of all, less one, never can be equivalent to a right; it cannot confer on the whole human family the power to dispose of the liberty or life of any one of its members, if the origin of that power cannot be traced to a higher source—if it be not sanctioned by justice, which has a higher reason than utility, or by moral responsibility, which is the necessary antecedent of legitimate penalties. Materialists and utilitarian philosophers look on man merely as an aid to the general interest, or as an obstacle which must be removed. There is in such a view a serious social peril. What is to be feared is, not that such doctrines will lead society to question its own right—neither Mr. MILL nor Mr. MOLESCHOTT aim at that—but that the idea of responsibility may be dimmed and weakened in individuals. A State would be well nigh lost the day when most of its citizens should no longer see in moral responsibility aught save the remnant of a superstitious belief, and in penalty only a legal artifice devised to form a safeguard to some transient interests.

THE FATE OF A LITERARY LORD.

Dueling in England, as a practice sanctioned by general usage, and upheld by public opinion, may be said to have ceased about a quarter of a century ago. The fatal encounter between the Earl of CARDIGAN and Capt. TUCKETT in 1841, and still more the death of Col. FAWCETT at the hands of Lieut. MONROE two years later, created a widespread opposition to the barbarous custom, which first took effect in the formation of an Anti-Dueling Association, comprising the most distinguished names in the two Houses of Parliament, the army and navy, and the learned professions. Soon after, amended articles of war were issued from the Horse Guards, which forbade any officer to engage in a duel under penalty of dishonorable dismissal from the service, and the unsparing denunciation and ridicule of the press completed the work. One or two duels were subsequently fought or attempted to be fought by foreigners in England, notably a year or two since by a couple of crack-brained Belgian mechanics, who were promptly sent to the work-house. But since 1845, there is no record of a duel fought by Englishmen on English soil.

The necessity for the reform may be estimated by the fact that no longer ago than 1830 the Duke of WELLINGTON, then Prime Minister, thought it necessary to "go out" with the Marquis of WINCHELSEA for a letter impugning his public policy. If one can imagine Mr. GLADSTONE [illegible] let us say, on the field of honor, the change in public sentiment may be partly measured. Yet, for quite ten years after this event, statesmen and politicians felt themselves obliged to conform to the imaginary laws of honor. More than once Mr. ROEBUCK displayed his pugnacity in the field as well as in debate. The eloquent HENRY GRATTAN, Lord POWERSCOURT, the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, and Dr. MAGINN, were among those who vindicated their "honor" by turning out to burn powder at uncomfortable hours of the morning. And though most of these combats were sufficiently harmless, they indicate the strong hold which the principle of the duel had taken, and the difficulty of its dislodgment. Even now, if we are to judge from the comments elicited by a late London scandal, a trace of the old feeling lingers; and public opinion, with its usual impartiality, reserves to itself in certain cases the right of denouncing men if they do fight, and sneering at them if they do not.

It is true that the unhappy hero of this unsavory romance seems to have exercised more than common ingenuity to get himself into a position where to advance or to retreat would be equally discreditable. The story is brief and the moral not unnecessary. For some time past, a London magazine has been printing a series of letters modeled on those of CHESTERFIELD, in which under thin disguises various well-known members of society were supposed to be coarsely satirized. Among these, Col. CHARLES WHITE, of the Fusilier Guards, a member of Parliament, and the son of a peer, deemed himself libeled in a most uncomplimentary sketch of "Col. Harry Brown." Application to the editor of the magazine disclosed the fact that Lord DESART, an Irish Peer, would hold himself responsible for the letters. Off posted Col. WHITE with two friends, Col. FRASER and Lieut. Col. BORING, to Desart House, Kilkenny, where Col. FRASER, while the others remained outside, presented to Lord DESART his principal's ultimatum. This was a written disclaimer which Lord DESART was to sign under penalty, as Col. FRASER "told him most impressively," of causing much unhappiness to his friends. Under stress of that mysterious and terrible menace, poor Lord DESART did sign the declaration, which was at once made public in the London journals. It sets forth, in substance, that "WILLIAM, Earl of Desart," acknowledges his responsibility for the letters, denies emphatically that Harry Brown was meant in any way to refer to Col. WHITE, and that he would have been a cowardly and infamous blackguard if it had.

Naturally such a letter from a peer of the realm caused a great sensation, and drew upon the luckless Earl a degree of attention and criticism of the most uniformly unflattering kind. His London clubs are said to be debating the propriety of expelling him, and a Dublin club, with truly Irish alacrity, has already expelled him, preparatory to discovering that he was not a member. At this late stage of the proceedings, Lord DESART has intimated to Col. WHITE that a challenge would be acceptable, an intimation which the latter gentleman may very safely disregard. The point, however, to which we wish to call attention is that, under all the sarcasm and ridicule heaped upon the hapless Earl, is a secret under-current of contempt for the unmanliness of yielding to a personal menace to make a disgraceful admission. The proposition put by Col. FRASER plainly meant, if it meant anything, "sign or fight." And now the poor Earl, who would have been universally denounced if he had fought, is universally denounced because he failed to fight.

The case shows the difficulty of regulating human passions in the most civilized and polished society without a final appeal to physical force, and it shows, too, that secret leaning of public sentiment toward this method of avenging certain wrongs which makes it so difficult to punish violations of the law against dueling. If ever dueling should be revived, it may at least be hoped that it will not be modeled upon the celebrated Clason patent.

A GREAT CANAL.

SCHEME TO FERTILIZE 1,644,000 ACRES OF LAND—HOW THE CALIFORNIA GRANGERS PROPOSE TO DO IT.

The Grangers of California have devised a grand scheme of irrigation, intending to present it to the Legislature, with a demand for legislation on the subject. A Sacramento correspondent gives the following résumé of the scheme: The district of country immediately concerned in this measure includes all the land from the foothills of the Sierras to the San Joaquin, from east to west and from north to south. It is about 130 miles long by say thirty wide, but in the calculation made by the farmers, it is twenty miles wide. It is proposed to construct a canal, commencing where the San Joaquin debouches from the Sierra Nevada, and carry it along the foothills, as high up as practicable, to Stockton. The object primarily to be obtained is the affording of a sufficiency of water to irrigate all the land intervening between the canal and the San Joaquin River, and at the same time to furnish a means of cheap transportation for the produce this large area of land will give to the country as a result of the irrigation. The great canal is proposed to be made 100 feet wide by as much as 8 feet deep, large enough to carry boats of 100 tons capacity, and will be supplied with its waters from the following streams, which are situated as follows: 1, San Joaquin; 2, Fresno, about 20 miles; 3, Chowchilli, 10 miles; 4, Mariposa, 10 miles; 5, Bear Creek, 8 miles; 6, Merced, 15 miles; 7, Toulumne, 20 miles; 8, Stanislaus, 9 miles; thence to Stockton, 20 miles—making 112 miles in all, though the actual distance is probably about 130 miles. Taking 130 miles as the length and twenty miles as the width, there would be 2,600 sections, or 1,644,000 acres, of nominally unproductive land, that would be rendered the most productive of any body of land in the world. The cost of the canal is estimated at $100,000 per mile, including the aqueducts over streams. Taking the estimated length at this cost per mile, the entire cost would be $13,000,000. The State will be asked to issue her bonds for the cost of construction, and the law providing for the canal will levy an annual tax of $1 per acre on every acre of land within the above limits, and also a tonnage duty of say twenty-five cents on every ton of produce passing through the canal, to save the State from expense. The tax thus raised from the land would amount to $1,644,000 per year, and the tonnage, of course, would be considerable, and the whole proceeds would be applied to the liquidation of the debt. It is proposed to organize the entire area into one irrigation district, the whole to be under the control of a commission of practical men appointed by the State for the purpose. Each stream crossed by the canal shall be used as a feeder, and it is suggested that flume-feeders may be used, through which the timber, lumber, and wood bordering on those streams in the mountains can be floated to the canal, and thus reach a market otherwise impossible. As the supply of timber in this long stretch of the Sierras is very great, it is believed that this policy would act as a check upon the monopoly business in lumber as now practiced, and would make the general improvement of the country traversed by the canal vastly greater than it would be under existing circumstances. As contemplated by those pressing the matter, the farmers are to own their own boats, and transport their own produce, and the only cost that shall attach to them shall be the cost per ton of freight passing through the canal, excepting, of course, the tax per acre on the land. As it is now, the crops being uncertain, the land of the entire district is probably not worth over $5 per acre—certainly not more than $10—whereas certainty of a crop every year, as irrigation would make it, would enhance it to $30. This would make the actual enhancement of the value of the land $16,440,000—more than the cost of the canal; and in less than ten years the [illegible] give to the State enhanced revenue, as the barren wastes now desolate to everything save sage brush and drifting sand would teem with a multitude of happy homes, surrounded with fields groaning with grain, purple with fruit, and radiant with flowers. To avoid as far as possible a current in the canal, which would interfere with the banks, it is proposed to zigzag with the hills and thus maintain a level as nearly as may be, and when this cannot be done to establish locks by means of which boats can be let down to other levels, and at which water power may be leased for manufacturing purposes.

END OF A DISAPPOINTED LIFE.

DEATH OF THE HERMIT OF THREE RIVERS—HIS EARLY TRAVELS IN THE FAR WEST.

Mr. Hall J. Kelly died at his home in Three Rivers, (Palmer, Mass.,) on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. The Springfield *Union* gives the following interesting account of his life: "Though known to but few persons outside of Palmer, Mr. Kelly has lived a long and strangely eventful life, its early years being full of toils, trials, and disappointments. Comprehending large enterprises, and striving for great results, he passed the best years of his manhood until, broken down in health, soured in disposition and his mind a wreck, he spent the last twenty years of his life almost alone, brooding over his trials and misfortunes, and striving for a recognition from the United States Government in a donation of public lands for his long, and, as he deemed, valuable services. Mr. Kelly was born at Gilmanton, N. H., in 1789. Of his early life and education but little is known in the vicinity where he lived; it was evident, however, that he had a good education. In 1820, he was a teacher in the public schools of Boston. About that time his mind was early turned to the subject of colonization on the Pacific shores, and saving to our country the then unknown wilds of Oregon from occupation by the Hudson Bay Company, which was then extending its trading posts among the Indians along the northern line of the Territory. So enthusiastic was he, that in 1827 and 1828 he spent much of his time talking, writing, and lecturing upon the subject of Oregon and its settlement, and enjoyed the friendship and influence of such men as John P. Bigelow, for a long time Secretary of State; Octavius Pickering, reporter of the Superior Court; Samuel Walker, and many other leading men of Massachusetts. In 1828 he began to organize a party of emigrants to go the overland journey to Oregon, starting from St. Louis, going thence to the Platte River, following it to its source, and thence through a supposed depression in the Rocky Mountain range into the unknown territory of Oregon and Puget's Sound. This enterprise, though at first joined by nearly 100 adventurous men, among whom were Nathaniel Wythe, of Cambridge, and Capt. Bonneville, of the United States Army, was abandoned, one after another dropping away from what the mass of the people called a 'visionary scheme.' Mr. Kelly's heart was in his work, and he next tried to organize a party to go to Puget's Sound by vessel around Cape Horn, but this was also unsuccessful. From 1829 to 1831 he spent much time trying to secure special powers from the State Legislature, and in 1831 he obtained a charter for 'The American Society for Encouraging the Settlement of the Oregon Territory.' This society numbered among its officers Gen. John McNeil, Rev. Dr. John L. Blake, and William P. Gregg, of Boston, and Mr. Kelly was appointed its general agent. In 1832 he organized another party, which left Boston to go via Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico to California, and thence to Oregon. While in Mexico jealousies and dissensions prevailed; his books and papers were stolen by Custom-house officials, and one by one the whole party dropped away. Undismayed at these rebuffs of fortune, he organized, at Monterey, a party of American hunters, with others, and started with them overland, reaching Vancouver, on the Columbia River, in 1832, and afterwards settled, with his colony, on the Wallamet River. For the government of his company, he had drawn up a 'covenant' for the settlers to sign, and also a 'bill of rights,' embracing the principles of government for their guidance. The trials and difficulties attending the new settlement were too embarrassing to the wild, roving characters that comprised the expedition. Then the trading agents of the Hudson Bay Fur Company entered the region, and claimed for that company the exclusive right to trade with the Indians, and the whole of Oregon as within that company's patent; and, by misrepresentations, threatenings, and promises, incited the red men to unfriendly acts and refusals to trade with Mr. Kelly's colony. Under these adverse influences the little colony melted away. Mr. Kelly is believed to be the first white man who ascended the Columbia River and intelligently explored and examined the surrounding country. He continued these explorations long after his colony had left, and while almost alone. He kept a full diary of his adventures, noted many rare scenes and incidents, and made ink sketches of matters of interest, and of the flora of the region. In one of these tours of exploration, after he had been deserted by his last attendant, sick and feeble, armed only with a long fowling-piece, he had the misfortune to fall from his horse, and break off the stock of his gun just below the lock. To be alone, ill and unarmed, among hostile Indians, many miles away from the home of a civilized being, was a condition deplorable enough. Mr. Kelly, however, with true Yankee courage and ingenuity, succeeded with his jack-knife, an old buffalo horn found in the forest, and a part of the limb of a tree, in making a new breech, and attached it to his gun, rendering it as serviceable as ever. This gun he brought home with him, and a few years ago presented it with other curiosities to the museum of Amherst College, where it can now be seen. Mr. Kelly was an able surveyor, and was the originator of a system of surveying from fixed meridian lines, to insure certainty in surveys against the variation of the magnetic needle. His views were brought to the attention of the Government under the Administration of Gen. Andrew Jackson, and were the subject of much correspondence with leading men of the United States Government with reference to their adoption as the basis of surveys of the public lands. While in Oregon Mr. Kelly made a full survey of the Columbia River from Vancouver to its mouth. Soon after his return to New-England he became interested with others in the building of a large cotton-mill at Three Rivers, in Palmer, investing in the company the larger part of the few thousands of dollars left of his fortune, and removed there and purchased real estate. The undertaking was too large, the company failed, and Mr. Kelly's venture was a total loss. These troubles, with feeble health, broke him down. For the next twelve to fifteen years he spent much of his time printing and publishing facts in regard to the climate, soil, and advantages of Oregon, and encouragements for settlers, and in memorializing Congress for a donation of public lands in Oregon, in view of his services there. Not having sufficient money or influence at Washington, his efforts were a failure. Doomed and disappointed, poor and needy, unable to stem the adverse tide, he became so irritable as to drive his wife and family from him. Having a small house and a little land heavily mortgaged, he has lived for more than twenty years a hermit's life, brooding over his troubles. His mind partially gave way, and for years in every little trial of his life, even down to his last hours, he traced, through every unfriendly act or petty annoyance, the persecutions of the Hudson Bay Company, through their emissaries, who, he believed, still followed him with relentless hostility because of his early efforts to colonize Oregon. No efforts of friends or relatives could induce Mr. Kelly to leave his hermitage in the side of the hill facing the common at Three Rivers, though they offered him a good home and all the comforts of life. Tenaciously he would cling to his little home, believing that if he stayed there his fortune would ultimately turn, and the little tract of land which his friends allowed him to remain upon and which he finally believed was his own, would become of untold value, and again he would be a wealthy man. Feeble and almost blind for a year or two, he has tottered about the village, leaning upon his cane, an object of pity, believing that in the new development and building up of the village the golden time was approaching. Last Monday he was found upon the floor of his little house, stricken with paralysis. He soon became unconscious, and on Tuesday evening passed to his rest. On Thursday his remains were taken to Gilmanton for interment."

SUGAR IN LOUISIANA.

The sugar crop of Louisiana is estimated for this season, by the New-Orleans *Picayune*, at 100,000 hogsheads, last year's crop having yielded 108,520 hogsheads. Neither is regarded as a very good crop, although the sugar plantations are gradually recovering from the depression caused by the war. Prices have been so low that this year's crop, it is feared, will not pay the planters any profit. Large sums are devoted to the payment of wages, and it is suggested that cultivation on the share system, which has been so successful in raising cotton, be adopted on the sugar plantations. This will give the laborers a direct interest in the crop, and the plan will probably be quite generally adopted next year. Foreign sugar has for the past year been admitted at a somewhat lower rate of duty than previously, and there has also been a general decline in the prices of all sugars, caused by an oversupply. These influences naturally affect the Louisiana crops and lessen the profit of the planters. The culture of the sugar-cane has of late been to a great extent abandoned on the low lands of the State, but this is made up by its introduction on the pine lands of Alabama and Mississippi. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which runs for a long distance through a section of country adapted to the raising of sugar-cane, has been making efforts to secure its settlement and cultivation. The farmers who have ventured upon planting cane in this section have raised profitable crops, one of them, near Clintonville, Alabama, reporting that he raised 300 gallons of syrup on one acre of land, his profit over all expenses being about $150. The indications are that hereafter Alabama and Mississippi will appear with Louisiana as the sugar-growing States of the Union.

ACCIDENT TO A SOMNAMBULIST.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* says that about midnight on Tuesday last a young lady in Ashland, Penn., named Sarah Garner, daughter of L. P. Garner, arose from her bed in her sleep and walked out of the third-story window of her father's residence. She fell a distance of over thirty feet, and had one of her legs broken in three places, besides receiving other injuries. At last accounts she was lying unconscious. It was not before known that Miss Garner ever walked in her sleep. The room in which she retired with her sister, Tuesday night, was at one time occupied by a brother who was a sleep-walker. To prevent harm while he occupied the room the windows were furnished with [illegible]

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas' third symphony concert of the present season took place at Steinway Hall last evening. The selections were a trifle heavy. The performances of Mr. Thomas' orchestra are so fine, it is true, that they can almost make bad music acceptable, but there is too much good music within reach to render the attempt judicious. There was really not a single composition devoid of merit on yesterday's programme, but there was much that was tiresome. Gade's first symphony did not impress us strongly except by the vigorously rhythmed finale; Handel's concerto in G minor seemed rather scholarly than pleasing, and the vocal numbers, although strictly classical, appeared colorless. It was quite refreshing to come at last to Beethoven's "Eighth Symphony," with its exquisite *allegretto scherzando* and its superb closing movement, the four portions being executed, as may be supposed, to perfection. Some expectation had been awakened by the announcement of the first recital in the United States of the instrumental piece just preceding the symphony, but we do not think the anticipations of its impressiveness entertained by the composer's friends were altogether realized. The piece is called "Ivan IV., the Terrible, a character-painting," and is from the pen of Herr Anton Rubinstein. Herr Rubinstein has not laid himself open to the charge of having written downright programme-music, for no effort is made to initiate the listener into the meaning of every triplet by a line of printed text; on the other hand we cannot consider his achievement very fascinating or very striking, and sound and fury in music signify generally very little. In this case, we are bound to say, they signify perhaps more than they otherwise would, for the life of Ivan IV., whose character is Herr Rubinstein's subject, was one succession of acts of ferocity. His deeds, we are told, were great, but his crimes were superhuman. The monarch's fits of ferocity, in one of which he caused 60,000 men to be put to death, while, in another moment of uncontrollable rage, he murdered his own son, do not supply the most agreeable and varied materials, nor does his intention to retire into a convent—typified in the "characterbild" by organ-like strains—make his career a well-rounded theme. The composer's powerful and almost savage treatment of the traits of his hero is no doubt in the correct spirit, but there is no more beauty nor power in the story of Ivan's life, as rehearsed in music, than in its recital in words. The vocal selections of the concert consisted of "Brilliant auteur de la lumière," from Gluck's "Iphigénie en Aulide," and Mozart's "Hai gia vinta la causa," from "Le Nozze." Both were capitally interpreted by M. Victor Maurel, whose recitative in Gluck's air may be referred to particularly as an exquisite specimen of elocution as applied to the vocal art. An enthusiastic encore compelled M. Maurel's reappearance after his second piece, and his further contribution to the concert of "Les Rameaux," by Faure, sung with the utmost fervor, and in the distinguished baritone's best style. The solo violinists in Handel's concerto were Messrs. Listemann and Jacobsohn, and Mr. Lubeck was the 'cellist.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

An immense audience witnessed the performance of "The Bohemian Girl" at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon, and there was plenty of applause, although the representation of Balfe's well-worn but still popular opera was hardly as good as previous entertainments. Even Miss Kellogg was not at her best, for the spoken portions of "The Bohemian Girl" give a disagreeable prominence to her *gaucherie* as an actress. Nor were the exertions of Messrs. Morgan and Arnold particularly satisfactory, mainly on account of the recollections of the "cast" of the opera under the direction of Mme. Rosa. Mrs. Seguin, who personated the *Gipsy Queen*, was the single artist of the company who found in Balfe's work an opportunity—but one of many—of distinguishing herself both as a vocalist and a comedienne. The programme for the present week announces that "The Marriage of Figaro" is to be sung to-morrow; that "Rigoletto" will be performed Tuesday, and that "Faust" will be done (under the auspices of the Societé Française de Bienfaisance, who will benefit by the recital,) on Wednesday.

WIENIAWSKI-MAUREL-THOMAS CONCERTS.

The first of the two concerts in which the efforts of MM. Maurel and Wieniawski are to be united to those of Mr. Thomas' admirable orchestra will take place at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. We subjoin the programme:

Overture, "King Stephan"	Beethoven
Aria, "The Seasons"	Haydn
Mr. Victor Maurel.	
Concerto, A Minor, No. 5	Vieuxtemps
Mr. H. Wieniawski.	
"Rhapsodie Hongroise," No. 2	Liszt
Andante Quasi Larghetto Marsch Tempo } "Lenore" Symphony	Raff.
a, Adagio, from Concerto	Rubinstein.
b, Scherzo, Tarentelle	Wieniawski.
Mr. H. Wieniawski.	
Grand aria, from "Dinorah"	Meyerbeer.
Mr. Victor Maurel.	
Selections from "The Flying Dutchman"	Wagner.

TO-NIGHT'S LIEDERKRANZ CONCERT.

The concerts given by the Liederkranz Society at their club-house in East Fourth street are frequently interesting in no common degree. To-night's entertainment, however, promises to be unusually attractive, for the whole of Max Bruch's newest symphonic composition, called "Scenes from the Odyssee," is to be interpreted for the first time in this country. There will also be piano performances by Mr. Mills. The concert, it will be seen, is worth being cited.

DRAMATIC.

MISS CUSHMAN'S READINGS.

We have already made a brief mention of the intended series of readings by Miss Charlotte Cushman, the first of which is to take place on Wednesday evening next at Steinway Hall. Little more than a notice of the fact is required, for to assert that the reader is in need of enlightenment as to Miss Cushman's claims upon his attention would be to commit a positive impertinence. It is not amiss, however, to say, in regard to the readings, that they will offer the only opportunities we shall have this season of hearing Miss Cushman, and to add an expression of the hope that the manager who has so far reposed confidence in the culture and taste of the New-York public as to engage the lady to appear before it in these not-too-prosperous times will have no cause to regret his action. Wednesday, Miss Cushman will read scenes from "Hamlet" and several miscellaneous selections.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

"Saratoga" has nearly finished its career at Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, its last performance being announced for to-morrow. It will be superseded on Tuesday evening by one of those comedies of the French type, by Mr. Augustin Daly, which he, of most authors, is especially skillful in fitting to the stage. "Folline" is the title of the new comedy, and it is described as representative of contemporaneous follies and frailties. Of course, its stage setting at Mr. Daly's handsome theatre will be in accord with the high repute of this establishment....."Led Astray" is still supreme at the Union Square Theatre, and presumedly, as there is no diminution in its success, there is very little probability that it will be withdrawn in favor of any other dramatic representation before a tolerably remote period....The comedy series at Wallack's has so far proved a splendid success. Lord Lytton's fine play, "Money," still holds the stage, and will continue to do so until further notice. Mr. Wallack's excellent company are worthy of this comedy, and the play is equally worthy of the capacity of one of the finest comedy companies in the City....There is a threatened withdrawal of "La Femme de Feu" at Booth's, but it will run, at all events, till Saturday next. A new play, by Adolph Bélot, written expressly for Mrs. Booth, is in preparation. If M. Bélot creates a part in his new play as suited to Mrs. Booth's capacity as that which she filled in "La Femme de Feu," it will be, at least, a strong assurance of the success of his drama....There can scarcely be a better testimony to the excellence of Mr. Fox's performance in "Humpty Dumpty Abroad" than to say that that most amusing pantomime is now in its tenth week. And yet the Grand Opera-house makes no sign of a change....The entertaining Vokes Family continue to make Niblo's a popular place of resort. [illegible] offer an entire change of programme, the [illegible] extravaganza "Fun in a Fog," preceded by "Naval Engagements."...At the Olympic there is no lack of success, the ample variety entertainment offered at that establishment drawing large crowds every evening. An entire change of programme is announced for the week....The Theatre Comique offers an entertainment which will be likely to catch the applause of its patrons. The new drama, "Hard Times," will run during the week, which will be also largely devoted to vocalism and other entertainments of great variety....Variety is also the attraction at Wood's Museum, which offers abundant inducements to its patrons. The week's programme embraces the most opposite and diverse sources of amusement....The Cyclorama, representing "Paris by Night," at the Colosseum, grows in popular estimation the oftener it is exhibited. The miscellaneous attractions, such as the Polytechnic Promenade and the novelties of the Lectorium, are also of great interest. There will be a change of programme in the minor attractions during the week.

HOME GOSSIP.

Miss Neilson acts at the Buffalo Academy during the first week in February....Mr. Emmet and Signor Salvini and Mr. F. C. Bangs were last week in Cincinnati....Monday and Tuesday the Strakosch Italian Opera Troupe will sing in Milwaukee....Mme. Janauschek was in Richmond....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau was in Providence....Miss Jane Coombs was at the Olympic, in St. Louis....Miss Clara Morris was at the Cleveland Academy....Mr. Stoddart and his company were at Macauley's Theatre, in Louisville....Mr. John E. Owens was at the Chicago Academy....Mr. Ben. De Bar was at the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans. The Thompson Troupe was at the Academy and Mr. Lawrence Barrett at the Varieties....Mr. W. J. Florence was at the Rochester Opera-house....Mrs. Oates and her troupe were in Wilmington, N. C....An exchange says: "The Tennie C. Claflin Dramatic Company gave up the ghost in Providence. The hotel proprietor held their trunks for board."....Mr. Dominick Murray was at the Capitol Theatre, in Albany....Mr. Sothern was at Ford's Opera-house, in Baltimore....Mr. Edwin Booth was at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The London Lyceum is giving an adaptation from "Un Mari dans du Coton," under the title of "A Husband in Clover"....A Christmas story of Charles Dickens, dramatized by his son, and called "The Battle of Life," has been given at the Gaiety. ....The *Pall Mall Gazette* mentions that, according to the Liverpool *Porcupine*, the question of international copy-right, in respect to musical and dramatic works, has been submitted to a commission of English and French officials now sitting at Paris, so that there is at length some chance of the anomalies and paradoxes, of which the existing convention is full, being made to disappear. The commission would doubtless consider it an undignified proceeding to publish, before it comes to a final decision, the heads of the convention it proposes to adopt. It will only be permitted to discuss the document when it will be already too late to remedy the defects it may be expected to contain. It is being prepared, however, on the right side of the channel. Whatever may be thought of French plays and operas from a high poetical point of view, it is quite certain that, in the language of commerce, the "balance of production" as regards musical and dramatic manufactures is all in favor of France. It would, indeed, be difficult to name an English dramatist, impossible to name an English composer, who, convention or no convention, would run the least risk of being defrauded through piratical representations of his works on the French stage....The latest number of the *American Register* has the following: "'La Sonnambula' was given again on Tuesday, at the Italiens, and the house was crowded by a critical audience, desirous of judging of the merits of the young singer, Mlle. Donadio, whose début last week had given rise to such a conflict of opinions among the journals. It will be recollected that some were very severe upon her faults of inexperience, and were disposed to treat her success as a manufactured one. Now, we were present on the night of her first appearance, and can affirm that we never witnessed more genuine expressions of pleasure and gratification than those which the efforts of the young artist elicited from the audience throughout the whole of the performance. Her friends may have been injudicious in the lavish use which they made of their bouquets; but this in no way influenced the general feeling of the house, which was evidently surprised into an exhibition of enthusiasm rarely witnessed in its cold and decorous *enceinte*. When it is remembered that but little had been previously said about the débutante, and that when she first presented herself to the audience her embarrassment and awkwardness were more calculated to provoke a smile than to predispose people in her favor, the sudden revolution of opinion which the first few notes that she emitted produced, will at once explain the unusual warmth of the applause with which her efforts were subsequently greeted. But few could realize the fact that a young girl apparently so untutored could be capable of interpreting so delightfully a rôle that had tested the powers of some of the greatest artists on the lyric stage. The consequence was a sensation, but a sensation so genuine and free from artificial influences that no one who was present can easily forget it. To a cold-blooded critic, intent on picking flaws in the performance, there were, of course, opportunities enough for fault-finding; but, taking it as a whole, no fair or generous mind would be disposed to deal harshly with it. Those who attended the second performance naturally went with their minds more or less influenced by the criticisms they had read. And yet the young artist passed triumphantly through the ordeal. Most of the little shortcomings observable at her début, and which were due to the nervousness incident to a first appearance, as well as to inexperience in stage routine, disappeared, and with the confidence thus gained there was a decided improvement in her vocalization. The voice, no longer impaired by emotion, came out clear and pure, and it was surprising how much it appeared to have gained in strength. We need scarcely add that there was no diminution of the enthusiasm exhibited on the first night. Each effort of the young artist was not only rewarded by hearty applause, but she was called out after every act to receive the tributes of her admirers. Thus the opinions to which we gave expression in our first article regarding the débutante have been fully confirmed, and we leave to those who have undertaken to depreciate her merits the ungracious task of justifying their criticisms."....There will shortly be produced at the Royalty Theatre, London, a dramatized version of Mrs. Edwards' novel, *Ought We to Visit Her*....Another anonymous donation of £1,000 has been made to the Royal British Dramatic College....The health of M. Vieuxtemps, Professor of the Violin at the Conservatoire of Brussels, has considerably improved, and everything leads to the hope of a speedy cure. ....During the coming series of concerts of the British Orchestral Society the following new works, composed expressly for the society, are to be produced: "Scherzo," from Symphony No. 2, by Sir J. Benedict; "Saltarello," by J. H. Clarke; Overture, by A. Holmes; new Symphony in G minor, by G. A. Macfarran; Notturno for orchestra, by Arthur S. Sullivan. Sir W. Sterndale Bennett has promised an orchestral work, should his engagements permit....One of the Paris journals publishes some interesting statistics connected with the theatres of the French capital. During the year that has just elapsed no less than 308 new dramatic pieces of every kind have been produced. There are at present in Paris fifty-six theatres of different categories, and 104 *cafés concerts*. Seven new theatres have been inaugurated during the year, viz., the Port Saint Martin, the Renaissance, the Fantaisies Pigalle, the Folies Bobino, the Théâtre Labourdonnaye, the Salle Retiro, and Frascati. Nine theatres were obliged to suspend operations within the same period, viz., the Italiens, the Menus Plaisirs, the Folies Marigny, the Châtelet, the Nouveautés, the Labourdonnaye, the Théâtre Saint Pierre, Tivoli, and the Athénée. Of these, several are in "full blast" again....M. Halanzier, without waiting for the vote of the Chamber, which, however, seems assured, was occupied with his installation in the Salle Ventadour, and purposed giving the first performance about the 15th inst. The opening piece was to be "Don Juan," with Faure, Gailhard, Caron, Bosquin, Mme. Gueymard, Mlle. Ferucci, and Mlle. Thibant. The offices of the opera remain in the Rue Drouot....The Paris Odéon has given a third representation of Racine's "Athalie," with Mendelssohn's choruses, and each time to an overflowing house. The music, remarks *Galignani*, has not been long known to the Parisians in its entirety, since it was executed in the French capital, for the first time, only in 1866, by the orchestra of M. Pasdeloup. A few months after, the Conservatoire took it up, and M. Maubant was then charged with the declamation of the great scene of the Prophecy, which Mendelssohn has accompanied in an incomparable manner. Lastly, four or five years ago, the Odéon gave, for the representations of Beauvallet and Mlle. Agar, a reproduction of Athalie, in which the present choruses were introduced. The performance at present is excellent in a musical point of view. The superintendence is confided to the young director of the Concert National, M. Colonne, who has under his command a hundred and fifty artists—singers or instrumentalists, and who turns them all to the best account. Too much praise cannot be awarded to this able chef-d'orchestre, nor can too much encouragement be given to the three young vocalists charged with the solos, Mlles. Breton, Saune, and Poliani, who acquit themselves extremely well.... The Châtelet has reproduced the marvels of the famous *Pilules du Diable*, with new dresses and decorations. The piece, says *Galignani*, was expected with eagerness by a certain portion of the public, although it was played on Thursday last for the 931st time! As on previous occasions, it draws crowded houses. The old fairy piece of MM. Anicet Bourgeois and Laloue, put to rest amid the modest scenery and moderate tricks of the year 1833, has now awakened in a magnificent garb. Care has been taken, however, not to change any of the ancient machines. The piece is the type of the simple extravaganza, which forms the delight of children and the tranquility of parents. M. Hostein has contented himself with refreshing his costumes and adding two very fine ballets, admirably executed.... The harpsichord of Marie-Joseph Chénier has just been placed in the office of the librarian, M. Wekerlin, at the Paris Conservatoire de Musique. It was [illegible] instrument was the principal ornament of the small drawing-room of its original owner, where the larger part of the patriots in renown assembled of an evening, and where, between political discussions, the master of the house sang and played the couplets in vogue. There it was that Rouget de Lisle, still unknown, thrilled, for the first time, the ears and hearts of the Parisians by the strains of the "Marseillaise," which the whole of France was soon to thunder forth with enthusiasm. A little later the modest instrument served to inaugurate the "Chant du Départ" and the other patriotic hymns of which Chénier wrote the words and Méhul composed the music. All these associations rendered the harpsichord dear to its owner. As long as he lived he guarded it as a relic, and in order to assure, as far as he could, its preservation in the future, he bequeathed it to the most constant of his political friends, Daunou, at whose house it remained until M. Didier received it from the hands of Daunou's heirs. During the late war it happened to be in Picardy, and the Prussians tore out the strings and broke the sounding-board, seeking for money, which they did not find. The poor harpsichord was in a pitiable state, but M. Wolff, chief of the house Pleyel-Wolff, has very effectively repaired it.

MR. GILBERT'S NEW PLAY.

The London *Daily Telegraph* has the following concerning Mr. Gilbert's new play at the Haymarket Theatre, in London: "'Oh! understand me, I do not charge you with exceptional heartlessness. You represent the opinions of society, and society is fortunate in its mouthpiece. Heaven teaches that there is a pardon for every penitent. Earth teaches that there is one sin for which there is no pardon when the sinner is a woman!' So speaks *Mrs. Van Brugh*, the penitent mistress of *Richard Van Brugh*, Captain in the navy, to *Jonas Smailey*, a hypocrite and a church-goer, and this one sentence is the key-note of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's new play called 'Charity.' Following the example of the best dramatists of our time, Mr. Gilbert determines to give us something more than mere stage work, to point a moral which shall be sound, and determined, and earnest. How has the author put his case? How does his story read? And what is the effect of his sermon? We have to deal with 'Charity' rather as a work of stage-craft than as a moral treatise. In his hatred of conventionality we think that in this play of 'Charity,' the author has neglected to observe how half the secret of dramatic success is secured by a chord of human interest and a direct wave of sympathy. The triumphant approval with which such plays as 'Pygmalion and Galatea,' and 'The Princes,' were marked, has failed to convince Mr. Gilbert how unconventionality and cleverness which amount at times to real genius are wasted when the subject is uncongenial and the characters mostly objectionable. When an author neglects the main love interest, without which the very cleverest plays are useless, and when he is indifferent as to whether his story is palatable or the contrary, he must be prepared to find critics and play-goers of the ordinary pattern at loggerheads about his work. The critic appreciative of well-considered, well-written, painstaking, and in many respects admirable work, will be at war with the superficial play-goer with regard to the play of 'Charity.' The story of *Mrs. Van Brugh*, the charitable penitent, the Lady Bountiful, the rescuer of unfortunate and neglected women, the angel from heaven, the pattern and model of a Christian lady—hunted down, found out, gibbeted, outraged, insulted, and humiliated by a man morally far worse but socially far superior to her, will be regarded from entirely opposite points of view by the literary student and the theatre-goer anxious to be amused. The critic earnest for better stage-work and a higher literary standard, will see in this play work of consummate cleverness. The character of the hypocrite *Smailey*, for instance, the man who humbugs his conscience with stale platitudes and thus almost deceives himself, is, in every word and action, a triumph of originality. There never was such an unstagey villain as *Jonas Smailey*. It is a creation which would be appreciated by an analyst like George Eliot. Again, the comedy dialogue between *Smailey* the hypocrite and his son the hypocrite, at the opening of the third act, is, in our opinion, a masterpeice of comedy, and as subtle a study of character as the stage could require. Add to these the keen cynicism of the letters written to *Mrs. Van Brugh* after her exposure; the canting nonsense of *Rev. Mr. Twemlow*, who returns a £50 note to the Lady Bountiful because he 'does not feel justified in receiving any aid from such a woman for the Homeless Poor,' but retains his living because 'he feels it affords him a more extended sphere of spiritual usefulness than the curacy he has hitherto held;' the grim satire of the inhabitants of the almshouses girding at the misfortunes of their benefactress; the insult of the photographers writing for a sitting, in order to make capital out of the wretched woman's distress—and we find here the incisive power of a student of Thackeray and Balzac. But then the rough-and-ready play-goer steps on and says, "That is all very well, but I confess I am not interested in 'charity,' and I am thoroughly fogged with Mr. Gilbert's story. His heroine is distasteful to me, and I can only indirectly sympathize with her. His *Smailey* is so true, and yet so base, that he makes me shudder as much as does Becky Sharp in *Vanity Fair*. I do not know what to make of his *Smailey, Junior*, whose virtues, at the close of a hypocritical life, seem forced and unnatural. The detective who was ashamed of his vocation was a happy thought, but is of little service to the play; and at every turn I am meeting inconsistencies and difficulties which worry me.' There is some justice on the side of the play-goer and fair excuse for his remarks. The main idea of the play is clear enough and patent to the most careless observer. *Mrs. Van Brugh* has lived with a gentleman without going through the form of marriage, a child has been born, she has inherited a large property from her supposed husband and her dead godfather. She has endeavored to atone for her great fault by alms-deed and by prayer: she is successful, rich, happy, respected and beloved, when *Jonas Smailey*—whose son is engaged to the good woman's daughter—discovers the secret and blazes it to the world. Now all this is very well. Poetical justice toward *Mrs. Van Brugh* is literally impossible. She never was married; she owns she never was married, and it would have been most injudicious if Mr. Gilbert had made his story end happily by discovering some new *deus ex machina* for the sake of claptrap effect. The whole meaning of the play would vanish into thin air were anything more done for *Mrs. Van Brugh*. But in order to bring this uncharitable *Smailey* to his punishment the author has resorted to legal complications and difficulties which perplex the audience and go far to ruin the value of the play. What with wills, forged burial certificates, advertisements, detectives, next-of-kin and heirs-at-law, the audience is so completely bewildered that positively when the curtain falls no one knows who comes into the possession of a disputed property. Only think of the following complication, resorted to in order to rid the stage of the villain *Smailey*! *Mrs. Van Brugh* obtains her fortune from two sources—her supposed husband and her dead godfather. *Smailey* is the executor under *Capt. Van Brugh's* will, and the next-of-kin to the dead godfather. He has forged the burial certificate of *Martha Vane*, the first wife, (or, in reality, the only wife,) of *Capt. Van Brugh*, in order to obtain trust-money; and he declares that if there is a flaw in the godfather's will he will inherit instead of the false wife, *Mrs. Van Brugh*. The innocent lady, fearful of exposure and careful of her daughter's honor, gives up her whole property to *Smailey*, and, the forged burial certificate of *Martha Vane* having been traced to *Smailey*, he is handed off to justice. The question naturally arises—and this is the only question which the audience desires to be solved—to whom do the estates fall when all is over? *Martha Vane* is dead, the *Captain* is dead, *Mrs. Van Brugh* is no wife, her daughter is illegitimate, *Smailey* is transported. This is just the question the author refuses to answer, and we begin to think all these legal difficulties have solely been introduced with the object of bringing *Smailey* to justice, and with creating a fictitious interest in a detective who kills two birds with one stone. For be it remembered, as the will of *Richard Goldacre* is worded, it by no means follows that the mistress of *Richard Van Brugh* would not keep her property in spite of all the *Smaileys* and threats in the world. The godfather left his property to '*Catherine Ellen*, wife of *Richard Van Brugh, Esq.*, a Captain of the Royal Navy.' Wife or no wife, it was the intention of the godfather to leave it to his godchild, *Catherine Ellen*. Many a court might put itself in the testator's position, and award it on dispute to *Catherine Ellen*. *Smailey*, who was the next of kin, was not necessarily the heir-at-law, and we cannot see that the detective was altogether justified in his statement that, if the supposed *Mrs. Van Brugh* was described in the will as *Capt. Van Brugh's* wife, every penny she possessed would revert to *Smailey*, her godfather's nephew and next of kin. Anyhow, it is a blot on a play when these difficulties occur, and when everything is not made quite clear. When the audience moves away from the theatre asking, 'But what has *Martha Vane* to do with the story? and how do you account for that burial certificate? and who gets the property after all?' there must surely be a screw loose somewhere. We doubt if there were any in the theatre who could tell what became of the godfather's property when his godchild went off to the colonies to repent, and his nephew and next-of-kin was walked off to jail. Such mystifications as these audiences never forgive. Cleverness and unconventionality are highly appreciated in this way; but interest, sympathy, and clearness are indispensable. The acting on the whole was of a high class, and had it not been for this acting in many scenes the genial verdict might have been imperilled. The sound studies of character given by Miss Robertson, Mrs. Mellon, and notably by Mr. Howe, created an interest which will prove of lasting value to the play. * * The serious blot upon 'Charity,' after all, is the fatal last act, and we really do not see how it is to be altered or made intelligible."

THE BOSTON FIREMAN'S FUND.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The fireman's fund, raised since the great fire, has amounted to $87,000, of which $8,000 has been distributed in aid of the families of firemen killed and disabled, leaving $79,000 now on hand.

WIFE-MURDER.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Michael McKeon, a civil engineer, of the firm of Hoag & McKeon, struck his wife on the head with a flat-iron and killed her. Both parties were intoxicated. McKeon has been arrested.

DEATH OF GEN. B. F. EDMONDS.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—Gen. B. F. Edmonds, well known in connection with the Volunteer Militia of Boston, died, suddenly, last night.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 24.—The Grand Jury at Auburn to-day found an indictment for murder against James M. Lowell, to which he pleaded not [illegible]

"THE MUSIC OF THE EMOTIONS."

Mr. Jerome Hopkins delivered the free lecture of last night at the Cooper Institute. The entertainment, the title of which was "The Music of the Emotions," is perhaps, after all, best described in the words of the programme as a "piano-lecture-concert." Mr. Hopkins is one of those gentlemen who believe in the conveyance of all our emotions through "the medium of sweet sound," and accordingly his musical illustrations were very abundant, although what he had to say was somewhat meagre. He was in a position of "clench'd antagonism" to those critics who advocate classical to the exclusion of romantic music, and who would in fact do away with mere programme music altogether, and quoted against them the descriptive compositions of Handel, Haydn, Bach, and others, of whom, he says, they are professedly the admirers. He advocated in the strongest way the descriptive powers of music, just admitting that you could not ask for bread and butter, and in a general way speak the ordinary language of life in musical sounds. The theory of the power of music to express the emotions he proceeded to illustrate by a fanciful little story of his own. He supposed two young persons in love, Rosebud and Hyacinthe, (pretty names,) and be it understood that Rosebud is the lady of the twain. "Both were young and one was beautiful," and she that was beautiful had an inexorable papa, and he that was young, although he may not have been beautiful, was in dire poverty. Here, then, was great scope for the emotions, through all of which the loves of these interesting people progressed "Villikins and Dinah" fashion, only that a happy termination was substituted for the suicidal catastrophe. Well, Mr. Hopkins then proceeded to convince a very large audience of apparently sane persons that this story could be narrated with perfect intelligibility on the piano-forte, and the tenderest loves, garden trysts, moonlight scenes, were all "described" with great minuteness, and expression was given to such emotions as obstinacy, melancholy, tenderness, grief, happiness. It was now a selection from Thalberg, then from Hopkins; now from Beethoven, and yet again from Hopkins—Mendelssohn, Chopin, and other great composers also getting a chance. The entire audience may not have understood perfectly the musical narration of the story, but there was one person in the room who evidently did, and that was Mr. Hopkins, for in one of the pauses of his "tale" he naively remarked: "Soon after the affecting incidents just related." The best thing that can be said about the entertainment is that Mr. Hopkins is a very skillful executant on the piano-forte.

HOMEOPATHY IN BROOKLYN.

A MOVEMENT FOR PUBLIC RECOGNITION—PROMINENT CITIZENS ADVOCATING THE SYSTEM.

It was announced in THE TIMES of yesterday that a delegation of Brooklyn citizens would wait yesterday morning on the Brooklyn Police Commissioners for the purpose of urging the appointment of a homeopathic Police Surgeon, and asking for a representation for homeopathists in the Board of Health and the public institutions. The delegation was headed by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and the interview with the Police Commissioners took place at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. C. A. Townsend, President of the Homeopathic Hospital, William W. Goodrich, Dr. A. E. Sumner, Dr. W. S. Searl, Alderman Whitney, Dr. E. J. Whitney, Dr. R. C. Moffatt, and Dr. J. S. Abbott. Mayor Hunter came in during the course of the meeting. Mr. C. A. Townsend opened the proceedings by reading a memorial addressed to the Board of Police Commissioners of Brooklyn, and signed by the officers and Trustees of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Trustees passed on the 3d inst., requesting the Board to appoint Dr. Edward J. Whitney as one of the Surgeons of Police. After giving as reasons why Dr. Whitney should be appointed that he graduated in medicine at the New-York University Medical College in 1861, that during the war he served as Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers and was promoted for meritorious services; that since the war he has made in private practice a reputation as a learned and skillful physician, and that he has been connected with the staff of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, the Atlantic Street Homeopathic Dispensary, and the Brooklyn Homeopathic Maternity, to which he has rendered gratuitous services for many years. The memorial continues as follows: He is the chosen representative of a large and influential body of physicians and laymen, who support two hospitals and four dispensaries in the City of Brooklyn, who should be represented in every medical organization under the City Government, but who have been up to this time persistently and utterly ignored.

It was a cardinal doctrine of our fathers, which led to the American Revolution, that taxation without representation was tyranny. The homeopathic physicians of Brooklyn compose about one-fourth of the medical profession. Their patients embrace a much larger proportion of the educated, cultivated, and tax-paying classes of the population. They claim a right to a representation of their ideas in all public bodies where medical skill and science is demanded. We assert that the exclusion of homeopathic physicians from public medical boards has resulted wholly from the persistent and illiberal demands of those who term themselves the regular medical school. If these regular gentlemen desire to exclude themselves from consultation or association with other medical gentlemen of a different, more progressive and liberal school, that is a matter of taste, and may or may not have resulted to their own detriment; but it is quite a different matter for them, or for any other body of men, to insist that those who are taxed to support the Government will be denied voice and representation in any public body.

The State recognizes no State religion. It should recognize no State medical practice. Nor has it. The statutes place the homeopathic and allopathic physician on the same level. The decisions of the highest court in the State have approved this sensible conclusion. All licensed physicians are thus absolutely equal in the sight of the law, which requires of all to whose care the lives of citizens are intrusted only the necessary education and skill in the practice of their profession, and not the autocratic endowment of regularity by any special allopathic school of practice. It is not impossible that the successors of that school of physicians which prosecuted Harvey for discovering the circulation of the blood, and within a century denounced Jenner as a quack for advocating vaccination as a preventative of small-pox may be equally mistaken in their dogmatic labelling as quacks those physicians who are, at the least, their equals in education, cultivation, and success, and infinitely their superiors in progress and liberality.

The memorial was signed by David M. Stone, Wm. W. Goodrich, L. S. Burnham, George H. Stagner, Edward Todd, Tobias New, Chas. K. Wallace, Lyman R. Greene, W. B. Leonard, Camden C. Dilke, Norman Peck, A. F. Goodnow, D. L. Hines, Levi Pawling, Chas. A. Townsend, H. W. Hunt, William H. Cromwell, John P. Atkinson, James A. Cowing, S. W. Boocock, Wm. B. Kendall, N. S. Simpkins, Jr., and Demas Barnes.

Mr. Townsend made a short address in favor of the appointment.

Mr. Beecher then rose and read a petition and resolutions of the managers of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Maternity, of No. 48 Concord street, urging the appointment of Dr. Whitney, for similar reasons to those assigned in the preceding memorial. Mr. Beecher said he himself was not a homeopathist; Dr. Jewett was his own personal physician, Dr. Searl the physician of his household, and Dr. Brown-Séquard, the physician of some of his family connections. But he had known Dr. Whitney from his boyhood, and he could heartily commend him for this appointment. He had interested himself in this matter, he said, not for the purpose of pressing the homeopathic school of medicine forward, but for the same reason that he was interested in the progress of liberal ideas in every direction. He contended that as liberal ideas were being recognized in the churches, so they should be in medicine. He urged the appointment in order to approve the liberal principle.

Dr. Moffatt presented a petition similar to the others, from the members of the Medical and Surgical staff of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital.

Commissioner Jourdan, in receiving the papers for consideration, said it was well known that his personal desires were in favor of the principle sought to be established in the appointment of a homeopathic physician as a Police surgeon.

The delegation then retired.

THE BERGEN MATRICIDE.

In the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Joseph W. Freeman, the young man who shot and killed his mother in Bergen a short time ago, was arraigned to plead to an indictment charging him with murder. He pleaded not guilty in a firm tone of voice. His counsel, Norman L. Rowe, asked to have as long a time as possible for preparation, as some of his witnesses were in Wisconsin. Judge Bedle set the case down for Feb. 10.

THE HARDIN ESTATE CASE.

The disputed Hardin estate case was again up before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. Several witnesses were examined for the contestants, who identified Robert Walker as the husband of the claimant. Thomas Crowe also swore that the deceased [illegible] him to inquire for his housekeeper, Mrs. Walker, and direct her to deliver his message to the deceased. The case was then adjourned.

THE TROUBLES OF THE LONGSHOREMEN.

The longshoremen of this City, in their humble way, are imitating the action of the Western Grangers, and, if their representatives are truthful, they are to be recommended for it. They complain that the stevedores are rapacious and take the lion's share of the profits in discharging cargoes, and that their methods of employing unscrupulous subordinates have so demoralized the business that honest men cannot get a living while they are thus tolerated. They say the stevedore guarantees a company against loss or damage to cargo in its removal, and then if a package is lost overboard or destroyed, the workmen employed are assessed for its value. The longshoremen will appeal to the Chamber of Commerce, asking that ship-owners and agents may apply directly to them for their work, and leave the stevedores out of consideration. Last evening a meeting of the Longshoremen's Independent and Benevolent Association of the Eighth and Ninth Wards was held at No. 76 Varick street, Mr. Thomas Westman, the President, in the chair, for the purpose of protesting against the wholesale monopolizing of the stevedoring business by the Walsh Brothers, "boss" stevedores and contractors for loading and discharging the vessels owned by the National, Inman, and White Star lines of Liverpool steamers. Mr. Joseph Jennings delivered a speech on the subject, charging them with having monopolized the business by invariably proposing to do the work at such a reduction that they cannot afford to and do not pay reasonable wages to the hundreds of men employed by them. He also averred that they were further enabled to control the work by bribing officials of the different lines to make false charges for the work done by them, then by injuring the ship-owners' and mercantile interests of the City, and effecting the demoralization of the men employed by them, who were, in some cases, he was sorry to say, ready to mold themselves to suit the views and purposes of their corrupt employers. Recent developments of this nature against Walsh Bros. having been brought to his notice, and the notice of the members of the society in general, he thought it high time that decisive action should be taken against them. He stated a convention of longshoremen's societies called for that purpose was held last Sunday, but no conclusion was arrived at, their business having been interfered with by a Police officer sent there at the solicitation of the Walsh Bros. He would like to ask the Police Commissioners if it was proper for them to thus send this officer to endeavor to intimidate the members from voting against the interests of the firm, and using boisterous and threatening language on the street. He trusted that the Commissioners would take the case into consideration. Personally, he said, he had no reason to find fault with the Walsh Brothers, but recent discoveries of fraud against the steam-ship lines led him to take this course. He stated in conclusion, that he had acquainted Mr. John G. Dale with the facts of the frauds, and if that gentleman wishes to prefer charges against Walsh Brothers, he can send them to Blackwell's Island for years of sweet companionship with their most intimate friend, William M. Tweed. A letter was read from Mr. Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, in answer to a communication of the Longshoremen's Society, stating that their grievance would receive due consideration at the next meeting of the Chamber.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NORTH-SIDE ASSOCIATION.

A large number of the most wealthy and influential citizens of the new Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of this City assembled at the office of the New-York and Morrisania Line of Steamers, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of perfecting an organization of the North-side Association. Mr. Gouverneur Morris presided on the occasion, and, after the reading of the minutes of the first meeting of the movement, the committee to whom was referred the duty of preparing a constitution presented the following for the consideration and action of the meeting:

The North-side Association is composed of land-owners or tax-payers in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New-York, and has for its object the proper improvement and development of the territory, and the protection of the material interests of the citizens; but no questions of a merely political character shall ever be brought before the association.

The annual meeting shall be held on the fourth Saturday of January in each year, when the officers and committees shall be elected by ballot. A committee to nominate candidates shall be appointed at a meeting of the association prior to the annual meeting.

Special meetings may be called at any time by the Secretary, on the direction of the President, or on the written request of three members of any standing committee.

Ten shall constitute a quorum for business at any meeting of the association.

The officers shall be a President, a First Vice President, a Second Vice President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer; to hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected.

There shall be the following standing committees, with the duties prescribed to each, to consist of nine members:

First—The Harlem River Improvement Committee shall have charge of the interests of the association in relation to the improvement of the navigation of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and the bridges over and tunnels under the same.

Second—The Rapid Transit Committee shall have charge of the interests of the association in relation to the improvement of the means of access to the lower part of the City.

Third—The Local Improvement Committee shall have charge of the interests of the association in respect to local improvements.

Fourth—The Tax and Assessment Committee shall have charge of the interests of the association in respect to assessment and collection of taxes, and assessments for improvements laid upon the real estate in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

Fifth—The Law Committee shall consider all legislation proposed which affects the interests of the association.

Sixth—The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and the Chairmen of all other committees, and shall have charge of all interests of the association, and be authorized to recommend to the association for action such matters as affect the same.

Three members of a committee shall constitute a quorum.

The committees shall meet on the day of the annual meeting, or as soon thereafter as possible. Each committee shall meet when called together by its chairman or three members, in writing.

The committees shall pay their own expenses, unless otherwise ordered by the association before any expense is incurred, and no expense shall be incurred until the funds to discharge the same have been raised by voluntary subscription.

The following officers and committees were then elected by ballot:

President—Wm. B. Ogden.
First Vice President—John J. Crane.
Second Vice President—William G. Ackerman.
Secretary—Fordham Morris.
Treasurer—Edgar Williams.
Harlem River Improvement Committee—Lewis G. Morris, Samuel E. Lyon, Walter T. Marvin, Hugh N. Camp, Joseph H. Godwin, Lewis B. Brown, Samuel M. Purdy, Hiram Barney, Gustav Schwab.
Rapid Transit Committee—Gouveneur Morris, Richard M. Hoe, Waldo Hutchins, William Smith Brown, Samuel D. Babcock, Thomas A. Vyse, William Cauldwell, E. G. Burling, Augustus A. Levy.
Local Improvement Committee—Samuel R. Filley, Edgar Williams, Maturin L. Delafield, Charles J. Gillis, Henry L. Atherton, J. Lloyd Haigh, Thomas H. Faile, William Simpson, Gustavus Pfeiffer.
Tax and Assessment Committee—Henry F. Spaulding, M. C. Turner, Henry P. De Graaf, Jordan L. Mott, Richard D. Hamilton, Augustus Van Cortlandt, D. B. Frisbie, Morris Wilkins, Charles W. Bathgate.
Law Committee—George H. Forster, William Herring, William W. Niles, Henry L. Morris, Austin D. Ewen, J. G. H. Blythe, T. N. Cuthbert, James R. Angel, Chauncey Smith.

Mr. Hugh N. Camp offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The opening of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, making navigable for vessels of large size, would prove as much for the benefit of the commerce of the whole country as it would to the State and City of New-York, and has the same claim upon the Government as the waters of the Mississippi or any other water course,

Resolved, That the Harlem River Improvement Committee be authorized to memorialize Congress in the name of the association for an appropriation sufficient to have the Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the Kills accurately surveyed and sounded, and for an additional appropriation of $—— for the purpose of opening of the same into the Hudson River, making it navigable for vessels drawing not less than fifteen feet of water.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the association, an expenditure of $—— would secure the object desired, and would tend to lessen the cost of every ton of produce which finds its way from the West to the East, and thereby prove of great benefit to the whole country.

Mr. Chauncey Smith moved that the Legislature be petitioned to repeal the law imposing a tax on mortgages, and the following petition in regard to the matter was numerously signed by those present:

We, the undersigned, residents of the City and County of New-York, believe that the law, as it now exists, which taxes both real estate and a mortgage upon the same, to be a double taxation, and, hence, injurious to the growth and progress of the State in population and wealth, do respectfully pray for the passage of the act now pending before the Legislature providing for the exemption of mortgages from taxation.

Mr. Smith spoke of the injurious effects which the law just put in force in the new wards would have, and that its pressure was being already felt by many of the citizens.

Mr. Fordham Morris moved that the sense of the meeting on this subject be communicated at once to the representatives in the Legislature, which was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

STARVING TO DEATH.

Last evening, while Patrolman Thompson, of the Seventh Precinct, was on post, his attention was called to the basement of the premises No. 40 Hamilton street. On entering the place the officer found there Mrs. Rosanna Rielly, a married woman, twenty-seven years, insensible and in a dying condition from want of food and nourishment. The woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she received proper treatment.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

A few days since Capt. Byrne, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested a man named Wellerhausen on a charge of passing two forged checks, and [illegible] information obtained, the Captain had reason to suspect that the checks in question, as well as many others, had been forged by Wm. H. Farrer, formerly Colonel of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, who is said to be one of the most expert forgers in the country. The Captain proceeded to the Ex-Colonel's residence, at No. 90 Varick street yesterday, and arrested the accused on a charge of forgery. The prisoner, who refuses to speak on the subject of the charges preferred against him, will be brought up at Jefferson Market Police Court, to-morrow.

THE MISSING MERCHANT.

The efforts made to discover Mr. Joseph A. Sweetser, who left his residence, the Madison Square House, on Wednesday evening last, and has not since been heard of, have proved abortive. The Police have worked out several suppositious clues with no result so far, and the opinion at head-quarters seems to be that, excluding the idea of self-destruction, Mr. Sweetser may have suffered after-consequences from his fall which impaired his consciousness, and that he will probably be found in some house in the City. Mr. Sweetser's son affirms that no domestic or pecuniary troubles exist that could cause mental distress to his father, and that he yet hopes, with some degree of confidence, that measures he contemplates taking, but the nature of which he thinks at present prudent to withhold from the public, will result in unraveling the mystery of his father's disappearance.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Gov. Dix's staff, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Gov. E. M. McCook, of Colorado, is at the Everett House.

Senator Reuben E. Fenton and Speaker James W. Husted are at the Windsor Hotel.

Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse; Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., and James A. Bowen, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

State Senator John H. Selkreg, of Ithaca; Judge Marcus P. Norton, of Troy, and Hon. F. A. Alberger, of Buffalo, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

AN ORCHESTRA IN THE PARLOR.—THE ORCHESTRAL ORGAN is the name of a new reed organ recently announced by HORACE WATERS & SON. The instrument takes the name from its recently-invented orchestral stop. The voicing of this is peculiar, producing the effect of a full, sweet contralto voice. Its finest effect is produced when the stops are drawn. Then the full chords are toned down so that an orchestral effect is given. The case is unique, and makes a handsome article of furniture.—*New-York Sun.—Advertisement.*

Giesler & Co.

"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by PURDY & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

Why Go About Your Business Half Alive, tormented with indigestion, weak, despondent, and spiritless, when a course of UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS would vitalize, build you up, and make a new man of you?—*Advertisement.*

Unanimous Opinion.

Those who use BURNETT'S COLOGNE pronounce it unrivaled. Sold by Druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

The best "Elastic Truss"—warranted the best—is sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $3.—*Advertisement.*

We Pledge Our Reputation for the Fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen [or twenty] minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered. Cures dysentery and diarrhea and wind colic. Sure to regulate the bowels.

Everything in Homeopathy at HUMPHREYS', Nos. 562 and 817 Broadway. HOMEOPATHIC BOOKS, FAMILY MEDICINE-CHESTS, HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, VETERINARY MEDICINES, TINCTURES, DILUTIONS, PELLETS, HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL, ARNICA, &c.

For Pimples in the Face, Black Heads, and Blotched Disfigurations, use PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the great Skin Medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, the noted Skin Doctor.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding and Ball Invitations, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Est. 1840.

Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., cures all Scalp Diseases. Also Falling, Lost, and Untimely Gray Hair.

Dr. B. C. Perry, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, cures Unnatural Redness of the Nose or Face.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

EDDY—WRIGHT.—On Thursday, Jan. 15, at Summerville M. E. Church, by Rev. Thos. H. Smith, WILLIAM R. EDDY, of Stapleton, Staten Island, to EUPHEMIA A., daughter of G. P. Wright, Esq., of Westport, Richmond, Staten Island.

EDSON—WHEELER.—On Wednesday eve., Jan. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Norwich, N. Y., by Rev. Samuel Scoville, CHARLES C. EDSON, of New-York, to ADDIE WHEELER, of Norwich.

DIED.

HAY.—On Saturday, Jan. 24, at Belleville, N. J., ELIZABETH C. HAY, widow of the late Rev. Philip C. Hay. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUTCHINSON.—On Friday evening, Jan. 23, BENJAMIN HUTCHINSON, in the 67th year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 438 East 114th st.

MARSHALL.—At Rye, Westchester County, on the 22d inst., RALPH MARSHALL, in the 57th year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 1:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the Mamaroneck Station, to meet the 12 o'clock train from 42d st., New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

PERCEVAL.—On Friday, Jan. 23, FLETCHER PERCEVAL, aged 79 years, 1 month, and 29 days. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford Street M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles W. Link, No. 7 Van Nest place, Charles st., on Monday at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken on Tuesday to Yonkers for interment.

SPENCER.—On Friday morning, of pneumonia, WILLIAM SPENCER, in the 53d year of his age. The friends and relatives of the family, and Howard Lodge No. 35, F. & A. M.; Corinthian Chapter, R. A. M.; Olive Branch Lodge No. 31, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 323 West 48th st., on Sunday, at 12 M, without further invitation.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER NO. 159, R. A. M.—Companions: You are requested to meet at No. 948 Broadway, this day, at 10 A. M., to join with Howard Lodge in paying the last tribute of respect to Companion WM. SPENCER, deceased. By order of the H. P.

WM. H. OWEN, Secretary.

The members of Howard Lodge, No. 35, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the rooms No. 948 Broadway, this day, at 10 A. M. precisely, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Bro. WM. SPENCER. By order, JAMES S. CHAPPELL, Master.

A. B. PRICE, Sec.

SAWYER.—On Saturday, 24th inst., SYRENA SAWYER, aged 71 years, of Jaffrey, N. H., for more than forty-three years a faithful and devoted servant and friend in the family of the late John Slade, of this city. Funeral services will be held at the residence of Mrs. Slade, No. 242 5th av., on Monday morning, 26th inst., at 9:30 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SIMONSON.—Thursday, Jan. 22, CHARLOTTE J., daughter of the late Chas. M. Simonson, of Clifton, Staten Island, aged 59 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Moravian Church, New Dorp, Staten Island, on Sunday, 25th, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat from this City.

STETSON.—On Friday, Jan. 23, after a long and severe illness, LEANDER STETSON, aged 59 years. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 203 West 18th st., on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

VAN BRUNT.—At Englewood, N. J., Jan. 25, of scarlet fever, WALTER A., only child of Stephen and Celeste Van Brunt, aged 6 months and 16 days. Funeral on Monday, on arrival of 9 A. M. train from foot of Chambers st.

WILCOX.—Died suddenly in this City, on Friday, 23d inst., W. J. WILCOX, in the 56th year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 123 Broadway, Paterson, N. J., on Monday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Chambers st., via Erie Railroad, at 12 M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. WRIGHT'S LUNG ELIXIR

Is the most agreeable and simple remedy for Coughs, Colds, and Lung Affections—prepared from Roses, Honey, Horehound, and Lungwort. It gives immediate relief.

HARRIS' "P. P." WHISKIES.—"THE OLD Maize" Bourbon, Rye. Medal and diplomas, 1869 and 1873, awarded by American Institute. The "P. P." brands are the only perfectly pure whiskies in the world. Analysis attached to each bottle. The Harris Company for redistilling in vacuo. Works, 641 Hudson st., N. Y.

SULPHUR BATHS.—TIMOLAT'S ORIGINAL [illegible] other establishment for cure of rheumatism, colds, chills and fever, eruptions of the skin, Dyspepsia, mercurial affections, &c., No. 31 Clinton place, 8th st., near Broadway.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COOPER UNION.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.,
will preach
SUNDAY EVENING AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.
SEATS FREE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.
Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation.
Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, Pastor.

Regular church service will be held to-day in the morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30.

P. S.—Our NEW CHURCH will be dedicated, D. V., on the 22d of February. Order of exercises will be announced hereafter.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., East of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. In the morning sermon by Rev. Wm. D. Walker; and in the evening, lecture by Rev. Wm. Kirkus, LL.B. Seats free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—At 10:45 A. M. Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke will preach. Subject—"The Lord will Provide." Afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, vesper service. Sunday-school service; addresses by Dr. Clarke. Subject—"There is Nothing Covered that Shall Not be Revealed." No evening service. The public cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Morning—Next in course of sermons on the character of Christ. Subject—"The Teaching of Christ." Afternoon—The usual choral service. Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH st., Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum at 2:30 P. M.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st.—Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday, Jan. 25, morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30 o'clock.

A SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD this day at 2 o'clock, at No. 54 Madison av., corner of 27th st. All are invited.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. G. Sweetser, will preach in this (Sunday) morning and evening at the usual hours. Morning subject—"Heart Religion;" evening subject—"Jesus at the Wedding Feast." Praise and Conference meeting every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers are always welcome.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS WILL be illustrated TO-NIGHT, at Bain Hall, by the paintings of The Pilgrim, explanatory lecture, music, &c. Admission free; a collection will be taken.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, EAST 25th st., near Madison av.—There will be an evening service in this church every Sunday, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. The church music a help to greater devotion, the selections for the evening service will be from the most approved composers, and rendered by all the admitted talent included in the choir of this church, together with such assistance as they may from time to time require.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 35TH ST.—Morning prayer and sermon, 10:30. Evening prayer (seats free), lecture on Fifth Commandment, 3:30. Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30. Rector officiates at all services. N. B.—A ten days' mission will begin in this church on Sexagesima Sunday.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st.—Rev. George H. Hepworth, Pastor. Morning subject—"Midnight in the Prison." Evening subject—"Hopefulness and Cheerfulness in Religion." Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 o'clock. Prayer-meeting Friday evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON av. and 42d st.—Hours of services, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the morning and afternoon; Rev. Geo. W. Langford, of Yonkers, in the evening.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,454 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45. Evening at 7:45, special lecture. Subject—"Some Objections to Universalism."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches on Sunday, both morning and evening. Baptism after evening sermon. All are invited. Galleries free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. C. A. G. Brigham will preach Sunday, 7:30 P. M. Subject—"Apostleship a Permanent Gift of the Church."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK av. and 34th st.—Rev. Henry Powers will preach at 11 A. M., and Rev. Oscar Clute, of Newark, in the evening. The public are invited.

DESTINY OF THE EARTH.—S. B. SNOW, PASTOR of Mount Zion Church, will preach in Chapel of University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Future Abode and Inheritance of the Redeemed." All true friends of Christ are invited.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—PEW NO. 63, IN MIDDLE aisle of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 19th st., (Dr. Hall's), will be sold at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Thomas H. Faile, deceased.

FOR SALE.

A pew in St. George's Church, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Rector. Address Box No. 508.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church.—Service and sermon in French by Rev. Miel, 3:30 o'clock. Church of the Holy Savior, 25th st., between Madison square and 4th av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE pews in the Church of the Disciples, (Rev. Mr. Hepworth's.) Address Box No. 4443 New-York Post Office.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Hidden Life." The Pastor's Bible class free to all, meets at 3:30 P. M.

MRS. SUSAN EVERETT, M. D., WILL GIVE a free lecture to ladies, preparatory to a series of illustrated lectures, on MONDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the lecture-room of Church of the Strangers, Greene st., near 8th st. Subject—"BETTER HEALTH FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN." Mrs. Everett passed through the "regular" medical curriculum at Philadelphia, in 1858, '59, and '60, and has been engaged twelve years in lecturing exclusively to women and girls in the large cities and towns of New-England, the Middle and Western States, on subjects relating to their physical well-being.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter, at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"The value of the Soul," and at 7:30 P. M. subject—"How to Resist Temptation;" a sermon to the tempted.

"OBSERVATIONS ON CATARRH"—AN ABSTRACT from a forthcoming work on Throat Diseases, by A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College. Sent free. Address, inclosing stamp, the author, No. 137 East 17th st.

PLYMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 51ST ST., west of 9th av.—The Pastor, Rev. D. Henry Miller, D. D., preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 2:30 P. M. Baptising at close of evening service.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Bishop Cummins will preach at
Steinway Hall every Sunday morning, and
at Lyric Hall every Sunday night.
Seats free always, and to all.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at close of evening service.

REV. ABIEL SILLIA WILL PREACH IN THE Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs., Sunday, at 11 A. M. All invited.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND WILL PREACH at 10:30 A. M. and Rev. R. O. Haven, D. D., at 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., RECTOR OF Trinity Parish, will preach in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th av. and 39th st., this (Sunday) evening at 7:30 o'clock.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Divine service on Sunday at 11 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. S. J. NICCOLLS, D. D., OF ST. LOUIS, will preach in Association Hall Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,
Will preach in the Tabernacle Baptist Church,
2d av. and 10th st.,
Sunday morning at 10:30, and in Steinway Hall, at 7:45
in the evening.
Subject for evening sermon:
"HOW TO START RIGHT."

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., Rector.—Sunday services as follows: 7 A. M., holy communion; 9 A. M., morning prayer; 10:30 A. M., litany, holy communion, (choral,) and sermon; 3 P. M., choral evening prayer (and lecture).

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY ST., NEAR Macdougal, Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—Services on Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 o'clock P. M.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, EAST 47TH ST., REV. C. W. Morrill, Rector.—Sunday, Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul; hours, 8, 10, 10:30, 11 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

THE LAST LECTURE IN THE COURSE ON "THE PLACE OF THE BIBLE AMONG BOOKS" will be delivered by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., in the Church of the Ascension, corner 10th st. and 5th av., on Sunday evening, Jan. 25, at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"THE OBSCURITIES AND OTHER DIFFICULTIES OF THE SCRIPTURES."

THE BEDFORD STREET PRAYING BAND, Thomas Sherwood, leader, will conduct the services in the Free Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. John E. Cookman, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Services every evening except Saturday.

UNIVERSALIST SERMONS FOR THE People, at Cooper Union, Sunday afternoons, at 3 o'clock.—Rev. E. C. Sweetser will preach this afternoon. Subject—"What Universalists Believe, and Why they Preach It." All are cordially invited.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 R. & U. R. 1st.. 71	100 N. Y. C. & H....c.103¾
200 West. Union......76½	200 do.........103⅝
900 do.........76½	500 do.........103⅝
600 do.......s3. 76⅝	50 U. S. Express.... 68
800 do.........76½	100 Mich. Cen........ 86
700 do.........76⅝	200 St. Paul.......... 48¼
200 do.......s3. 76	100 do.......... 48⅛
1000 do.........76	200 do.......... 48⅛
100 do.........76½	3500 Union Pacific...... 35⅜
500 Pacific Mail...... 41⅝	500 do.........c. 35⅜
900 do.........41½	100 do.......... 35⅛
400 do.........41¾	100 do.......... 35⅛
400 do.......c. 41⅝	500 do.........c. 35¼
100 do.........41⅝	1500 do.......... 35¼
35 do.........41⅝	200 do.......b3. 35¼
100 do.........41⅝	200 do.......s3. 35⅛
100 do.......c. 41⅝	200 do.......... 35¼
300 Erie Railway...... 48¼	5 N. West. Pref..... 73
25 Ohio & Miss...... 34½	100 Rock Island...... 105
100 do.........34⅝	200 do.......s3.105⅛
500 Lake Shore...... 81⅝	700 do.......b3.105¼
3700 do.........81½	100 do..........105⅛
600 do.........81⅜	200 do..........105⅛
1000 do.........81⅜	100 do..........105⅛
100 do.......c. 81⅞	7 N. Y., N. H. & H..129½
500 do......s30. 81	200 Tol. & Wab........ 54¼
2300 do.........81½	100 do.......b3. 54⅛
1000 do.........81⅝	200 do.......... 54⅛
100 do.........81⅝	200 do.........c. 54¼
100 do.........81⅝	200 Han. & St. Jos..... 31⅝
100 do.........81⅞	100 do.......... 32
100 do......b30. 81¾	100 do......b10. 32
100 do......b30. 81⅝	100 C., C. & I. C..... 31¾
1000 do.........81⅝	
2600 do.........81⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s,'81 R.117¾	$23,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N.......b3.116¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.118¼	1,000 do..........116⅛
11,000 do.........118⅝	5,000 U.S.5s 10-40R.113
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N..........116⅜	500 U.S.5s 10-40C.114⅛
4,000 do.........116⅝	20,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C.112⅝
500 do......small.116	10,000 do.........112⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$6,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 80½	200 Erie Railway.b.c. 48
5,000 do.........80¼	100 do.......... 48⅛
6,000 do.....b. c. 80¼	200 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 86
1,000 N. C. 6s, o. J.&J. 29½	100 do.......... 86¼
5,000 N. C. F. A., '68. 23	100 do.......b30. 86½
4,000 N. C. 6s, S. T., 3d class...... 9	300 Panama.....b.c..115
	500 do..........116
2,000 N.C.6s, n. J.&J. 18	600 L. Sh. & M. S..b.c. 81½
5,000 S.C.6s, n. J.&J. 29	800 do.......... 81⅝
2,000 N. Y.S.B.L..c.r.105½	1700 do.......... 81¾
2,000 Missouri 6s...... 94	100 do.......b3. 81⅞
3,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.. 94	1400 do.......... 81¾
1,000 L. Shore 1st c. con. 95	3000 do.......... 81⅝
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 95⅞	100 do.......s3. 81⅜
25,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 85½	1000 do.......b3. 81⅝
5,000 Un. P. 7s L. G.. 82	300 do.......b3. 81⅝
1,000 Un. Pac. 10s, I. 79¾	100 do.......... 81⅝
2,000 do.........79½	600 do.......... 81⅝
1,000 do.........79⅝	2400 do.......... 81⅝
5,000 do.........79¾	200 do.......... 81⅝
3,000 B. & S. Ill. 1st. 95	1000 do.......... 81¾
10,000 Tol.&W.1st,St. Louis div...... 90	1600 do.......... 81⅞
	200 do.......... 81⅞
2,000 Tol. &Wab. 2d. 91	800 do......b10. 82
1,000 P.,Ft.W&C. 2d. 98½	1300 do.......b3. 82
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 79¼	1600 do.......... 82
1,000 Ohio & Miss. C. S. F......b.c. 92½	1200 do.......... 82⅛
	600 do.......b3. 82¼
3,000 B., H. & E. G.. 40	1600 do.......... 82⅜
26,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 30	2000 do.......... 82⅜
10,000 do.........30⅜	10 Chi. & N. W...b.c. 60½
20,000 Ch.&N.W.Con. con. g'd..b.c. 85½	300 do.......... 61
	200 do.......b3. 61
2,000 B.,C.R.&M.1st. 70	200 do.......... 61
4,000 Cen. So. 1st... 65¾	16 C.&N.W. Pref.b.c. 72¼
1,000 do.........65	200 do.......... 72⅛
15,000 Mer. No. 1st... 82	100 do.......s3. 72⅛
4,000 S.L.&I.M.1.b.c. 98⅜	800 Union Pacific.b.c. 35¼
4,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st.. 86½	300 do.......s3. 35⅜
1,000 do.........86¼	400 do.......b3. 35⅝
200 Am. Dis. Tel..b.c. 44	500 do.......b3. 35⅜
100 Spring M. Coal... 50	1500 do.......... 35¼
100 Maryland Coal... 23¾	800 do.......... 35¼
100 West. Union..b.c. 76⅛	100 do.......... 35⅛
100 do.......c. 76⅜	200 do.......... 35⅝
300 do.........76¼	1300 do.......s3. 35⅜
200 do.........76¼	600 do.......... 35⅜
300 do.........76⅝	1100 do.......... 35⅜
1500 do.........76⅜	180 N. Jer. Cen.....b.c.100½
500 do.........76¼	100 Chi. & R. I.....b.c.105½
700 do.......b3. 76⅝	100 do..........105⅛
500 do.......s3. 76⅝	10 Alt. & T. H. Pref.. 35
200 do.........76⅝	300 Mil. & St. P...b.c. 48½
200 do.......c. 76⅝	200 do.......... 48¼
300 do.......b3. 76⅝	100 do.......... 48⅛
1000 do.........76⅝	100 do.......... 48¼
700 do.........76⅝	100 T.,W.&W..b.c.b3. 54⅛
700 do.........76⅝	200 do.......... 54⅛
400 do.........76⅝	100 do.......s3. 54⅛
100 do.......c. 76⅞	200 do.......... 54⅛
300 do.......b3. 77	300 do.......... 54¼
1200 do.........77	300 do.......s3. 54¼
5 Fourth Nat. B'k..106½	800 Del., L. & West...102
11 Ninth Nat. Bank..100	1500 do.........b.c.102
10 Bank of Comm'e.114	300 do.......s3.102
80 Mer. Exch. Bank. 80	800 do..........102½
300 Pac. Mail..b.c.b3. 41¾	100 do..........102⅝
100 do.......s3. 41⅝	200 do..........102⅝
100 do.........41⅝	1400 do..........102⅝
800 do.......s3. 41⅝	700 do..........102¾
300 do.........41⅝	110 Morris & Ess..b.c. 91½
500 do.........41⅝	100 Rens. & Sar...b.c.103
800 do.........41⅞	10 N.Y.,N.H.&H..b.c.129½
100 Adams Express... 95	100 Miss..K.&Tex.b.c. 18⅛
410 do.........95½	100 do.......... 14
20 Un. States Ex.op. 70	25 N. Jersey R...b.c.119
10 American Ex...... 61¼	100 St. L. & I. M...b.c. 60½
700 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.103⅞	10 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 32½
100 do.......c.103⅞	200 do.......... 31⅞
100 do.........104	100 H. &St.J.Pref.b.c. 41½
30 do.........103⅝	300 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 34⅝
200 do.......s3.103½	100 do.......b3. 34½
300 do.........103⅜	200 C.,C.&I.C..b.c.b30. 32
300 do.........103⅞	1100 do.......b3. 31⅞
400 do.......c.103⅞	200 do.......... 31⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

700 Western Un......c. 77	800 Lake Shore...... 82¼
3100 do.........77⅛	100 do.......s3. 82⅛
500 do.......b3. 77¼	100 do.......b3. 82¼
800 do.......s3. 77⅛	200 do.........c. 82⅛
800 do.........77⅛	25 do.......... 82
200 do.......s3. 77	700 do.......... 82⅛
900 do.........77¼	2100 do.......... 82¼
900 do.........77⅛	1500 do.......... 82⅛
200 do.......c. 77	300 do.......... 82¼
900 do.......s3. 77	400 do.......b3. 82¼
900 do.......b3. 77⅛	1400 do.......... 82⅛
200 do.........77⅛	200 do.........c. 82
300 do.........77⅛	800 do.......... 82
1200 do.........76⅞	300 do......s10. 82
100 do.......b3. 77	300 do.......s3. 81⅞
300 Erie Railway...... 48¼	100 do.......... 82
300 do.......s3. 48¼	100 do.......... 82⅛
100 Con. Coal....... 46¼	1000 do.......... 82¼
100 Pacific Mail..... 41⅜	200 N. Y. C. & H.b20.104
100 do.........41⅝	300 do.......s3.104
200 do.........41⅝	300 do..........104
100 do.........41½	100 do..........103⅞
50 Panama........116	300 do.......b3.104
600 do.........116½	200 Del., L. & W.....c.102½
100 St. Paul......s3. 48¼	300 C., C. & I. C.....s3. 31¾
100 Tol. & Wab..... 54⅜	1100 do.......... 31¾
100 do.......b3. 54⅜	2500 Union Pacific...... 35⅝
100 do.........54⅜	100 do.........c. 35⅝
100 do.........54⅜	600 do.......... 35¼
100 Ohio & Miss..... 34⅜	100 do.........c. 35¼
1000 do.......c. 34½	100 do.......b3. 35⅜
200 do.........34¾	400 do.......... 35⅛
200 do.........34½	500 B., H. & Erie...... 2⅞
200 do.........34½	100 H. & St. Jo...b10. 32½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 U.P.10s,In.b.c. 79½	400 Un. Pac..b. c..b3. 35⅝
100 C. C. of Md.b.c.b3. 46½	200 do.......s3. 35¼
200 W. U. Tel..b.c.b3. 77	200 do.......... 35¼
2200 do.........77	300 do.......... 35⅛
100 do.........76⅞	300 do.......... 35⅛
100 do.........76¾	100 C., C. & I........ 76½
700 Pacific Mail..b. e. 41⅝	100 C. & N. W....b. c. 60¾
100 do.......c. 41½	100 do.......... 60⅞
200 do.........41⅝	500 C.&N.W.P.b.c.s15 72⅝
200 do.........41¼	100 C. R. & I...b. c.s3.105
100 do.........41⅛	100 M. & St. P....b. c. 48⅛
20 N.Y.C.& H....b. c.104½	200 do.......... 48
100 do.........103⅝	100 Tol. & W....b. c. 54½
200 L. S. & M.S.b.c.s3. 82¼	300 do.......b3. 54⅜
1500 do.........82¼	100 do.......s3. 54⅜
3630 do.........82⅛	400 D., L. & W.......102½
200 do.........82⅛	200 do......b. c.102⅜
200 do.........82¼	200 Mor. & Es.......b3 92
200 do.........82⅛	100 do.......b. c. 91¾
200 do.........82⅛	100 O. & Miss..b. c. s3 34⅜
200 do.......s3. 81⅞	50 At. & Pa. Pf....b. c. 13
300 do.........81⅞	100 C.,C. & I. C....b. c. 31¼
100 do.........82	100 do.......... 61½
300 Panama.......b3.117	50 Adams Express.... 95½
800 do.....b. c.b3.117	

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U.S.C.6s,'81..118¼	200 Lake Shore...... 82
15,000 do.........118⅝	100 do.......s3. 82
400 Am. Coal....... 63	200 do.......... 82
100 Am. Express...... 61½	500 do.......... 82
400 N. Y. C. & H.... 103⅝	100 do.......b3. 82
400 do.........103⅝	2800 do.......... 81⅞
500 do.........103⅝	300 do.......b3. 81⅞
600 do.........103¼	300 do.......... 81⅞
100 West. Union...... 76⅝	100 do.......... 81⅞
100 do.......s3. 76⅝	1800 do.......s3. 81⅞
200 do.........76⅝	200 do.......... 81⅞
100 do.......b3. 76⅝	1500 do.......... 81¾
800 do.........76⅝	600 do.......... 81⅞
500 do.........76⅝	200 do.......... 81⅞
600 do.........76⅝	400 do.......... 81⅞
1100 do.......s3. 76½	300 do.......... 81⅞
8800 do.........76½	300 Union Pacific...... 35⅛
500 do.........76⅜	400 do.......b3. 35⅛
300 do.........76½	600 do.......... 35
200 Pacific Mail...... 41⅜	1200 do.......... 35
2400 do.........41¼	100 do.......... 35
200 do.......s3. 41⅜	10 Pittsburg........ 88½
200 do.........41⅜	100 North-west.....s15. 60⅜
1000 do.........41⅜	200 do.......... 60½
200 do.........41⅜	100 R. Island.......s3.105
300 do.........41⅜	100 do..........104⅞
100 Panama.........116½	100 St. Paul........ 48
100 do.......b3.116½	200 do.......... 47⅞
100 H. & St. J. Pf.... 41¼	25 St. Paul Pf...... 72⅝
200 Ohio & Miss...... 34⅛	100 do.......... 72⅜
100 C., C. & I. C...b10. 31½	300 Tol. & Wab...... 54
100 do.........31½	300 do.......b3. 54
100 do.........31⅝	500 Del., Lack. & W...102½
	400 do.......b3.102½

SATURDAY, Jan. 24—P. M.

The Bank movement is again strong in the direction of easy money. The Averages this Afternoon gain $2,464,000 in Greenbacks and $429,190 in Gold Notes. The Loans and Discounts are not so high as last week. The mercantile demand for Money is falling off, while the demand from the Brokers is supplied on the Street below the Bank rates.

The Banks now hold in Greenbacks in proportion to deposits $57,883,300 to $232,691,800, or *Twenty-five ℘ cent.* They average in Green-Greenbacks and Gold Notes to Deposits and Circulation $82,623,400 to $260,316,500, or nearly *Thirty-one ℘ cent.*

The Brokers borrowed Money at 5 ℘ cent. on call loan to-day. The rates for prime Merchant paper are 7 to 9 ℘ cent. The sales of Gold during the day were at 111⅛@111⅜, and Bills on London, 60 days, $4 84@$4 83½ to the £.

There was a strong Share speculation through the forenoon, led by Lake Shore, which advanced at one time to 82⅜@82½ ℘ cent., or 3 ℘ cent. higher than yesterday morning, and 1¼ above the closing price last night. The business in this Stock and Western Telegraph was very large, and the buyers reported to be strong people connected with the Vanderbilt interest. There was also unusual demand for Delaware and Lackawanna Stock, in sympathy with the settlement of the Coal troubles in the Pennsylvania Anthracite fields. The Western Stocks strong in the forenoon, but weaker on a moderate reaction in Lake Shore late in the day. The business in Tennessee Bonds improved, and the orders in Railroad Bonds were large and well distributed.

Closing Quotations—JAN. 24.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	112⅞	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	117¼	117⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117⅝	117¾
American Gold	111½	111⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84	$4 84
New-York Central and Hudson	103⅝	103½
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅛	105
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¼
St. Paul Common	48	47¾
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅜	34⅛
Western Union	76¼	76½
Union Pacific	35¼	35
Lake Shore	81	81⅞
Toledo and Wabash	54¼	54
Harlem	125¼	125½
North-west	60¾	60½
North-west Preferred	72¾	72¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	31¾	31⅝
Adams Express	94¾	95¼
United States Express	69	69½
Wells-Fargo Express	70	70
American Express	61	61½
Delaware and Lackawanna	101¾	102½
Central New-Jersey	100	100¼
Panama	114¾	116¾
St. Paul Preferred	72½	72¼
Erie	48¼	48¼

The Sub-Treasury received for Customs to-day $446,000, and for the week $2,298,200. The Gold Interest payments of the week, $1,076,000.

The following are the prices of the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ ct., reg., '81.....117⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..116⅝
6 ℘ ct., coup., '81.....118¼	5-20 reg., '67.........117¼
5-20 reg., '62.........114	5-20 coup., '67.........117⅜
5-20 coup., '62.........114½	5-20 reg., '68.........117¼
5-20 reg., '64.........116⅜	5-20 coup., '68.........117⅝
5-20 coup., '64.........116¼	10-40 reg.........112⅞
5-20 reg., '65.........116¼	10-40 coup.........114
5-20 coup., '65.........117⅜	5s coup., '81.........112⅞
5-20 reg., n. i., '65.....116⅜	6s currency.........115

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 91⅝	C.&N.W.con.gold bs. 85¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 89½	Han. & St. Jo. L. G... 95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.... 88	H. & St. Jo. 8s, con.. 83½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.... 88	Del., L. & W. 2d.....101
Erie 1st Ext.........102½	D., L. & W. 7s, con.. 99¾
Erie 1st Ind......... 96	Tol. & Wab. 2d...... 90½
Erie 2d 7s, '79.......100½	T. & W. cons. conv... 80
Erie 3d 7s, '83....... 98½	Han. & Naples 1st.... 79
Erie 4th 7s, '80...... 97	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 95¼
Erie 5th 7s, '88...... 93	Gt. West. 2d, 93..... 83
Long Dock Bonds.... 94½	Gal. & Chi. Ext.......105
B., N.Y. & E. 1st,'77. 88½	Gal. & Chi. 2d....... 95
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.103	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....102½
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75.....100¼	N. J. Cen. 1st, new..105½
Har. C. M. & S. F.6s. 98	N. J. So. 1st 7s...... 41
Alb. & Sus 1st bds...100¾	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st....103
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds... 97	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.... 98
M. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902. 98	Chi. & Alt. 1st.......105
M. So. 7 ℘ ct. 2d..... 97¼	Chi. & Alt. Inc....... 95
M.S.& N.I.S. F.7℘ct.103½	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 92
Clev. & Tol. S. F.....101	Ohio & Miss. con..... 91
Clev., P. & A. old bs. 97	Ohio & Miss. 2d con.. 79
Clev.,P. & A. new bs. 94	St. L. & I. M. 1st..... 99
Det., Mon. & Tol. bs. 99½	St. L. & I. M. 2d..... 83½
Lake Shore div. bds. 94½	M. & St.P. 1st 8s, P.D.108
L. S. con. coup. bds.. 94¾	M. & St.P.7s, G. R.D. 87
P. R. 7s, guar.by Mo. 96	M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.D. 91¾
Cen. Pac. gold bds.. 95¾	M.&St.P.1st,L&C.M.D. 82
West. Pac. bds....... 87	M.&S.P.1st,I. & D. 83
Un. Pac. 1st bds..... 85⅜	M.&S.P.1st,M.H.&D. 79½
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s..... 81¾	M.&S.P.1st,M.C.&M. 79½
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.... 80	Mil. & St. P. 2d....... 80
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ ct. '75.102	Chi. & Mil. 1st....... 92
B. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s. 95	Jol. & Chi. 1st.......100
Alt. & T. H. 1st..... 98	C., C. & I. C. 1st..... 86½
Alt. & T. H. 2d pf.... 88	C., C. & I. C. 2d..... 66
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc... 76	Tol., P. & W., E. D.. 78
North Mo. 1st........ 81	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 75
Chi. & N. W. S. F....101	Tol., P. & W. 2d..... 58
C. & N. W. Int. bds. 96	Bos., H. & E. 1st..... 30⅜
C. & N.W. Con. bds. 92	C. F. & Minn. 1st..... 73
C. & N. W. Ext. bds. 85½	B.,C. R.& M.1st 7s,g. 69½
Chi. & N. W. 1st.....101	

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the City Bank Stocks:

New York.........119	Metropolitan.........127⅛
Manhattan.........149	Shoe and Leather.....142
Merchants'.........116	Corn Exchange.......122½
Mechanics'.........135	St. Nicholas.........103
Union.........130	Importers & Traders.192⅛
America.........150	Park.........138
City.........250	Central National......98
Fulton.........150	First National.......172
Mechanics&Traders.121	Fourth National......106
Gallatin National....125	Oriental.........165
State of New-York..107¼	Gold Exchange........114
Commerce.........114	Bankers&BrokersAs 84
Chatham.........125	German-American..... 91
Bank of North Am... 87	Germania.........110
Irving.........120	

Messrs. M'Calmont Brothers & Co., of London, (the great Philadelphia and Reading people abroad,) have bought out the Loan of the celebrated Sutro Tunnel in the Silver mines of Nevada. Mr. Sutro, who made urgent efforts for a subsidy from Congress, for several years, has now placed the Bonds of his Company before the English public, to the extent of $3,000,000, (or £600,000 Sterling,) bearing 8 ℘ cent. interest, at the rate of 82 ℘ cent.

Messrs. Caird, of Greenock, on the Clyde, are building a new steam-ship, of 3,200 tons, for the North German Lloyd's Line between Bremen and New-York. The London *Times* says that:

"This vessel is the twenty-sixth built by that firm for the same owners. The line has been continuously extending its operations for some years, but its progress has been especially rapid during the last twelve or eighteen months. Messrs. Caird & Co. received an order to build seven Transatlantic steamers of more than 3,000 tons each, of which the one now launched is the sixth. Messrs. Robert Steele & Co., of Greenock, have built two during the year, and Earle's Ship-building Company, (limited,) of Hull, have contracted for four; so that the Lloyd's Norddeutsche have increased their fleet by thirteen steamers, of about 40,000 tons in the aggregate, representing an outlay of about a million and a half sterling. Their total strength on all their routes is now little short of fifty, a number only equaled in this country by the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Their routes extend to New-York, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and the West Indies, and there are hints of an Eastern contingent.

"The West India and Panama Telegraph Company (limited) have convened an extraordinary general meeting for the 14th inst., pursuant to a requisition signed by holders of shares amounting in the aggregate to one-twentieth of the capital."

The following is the text of the Bill of Mr. Dawes, Chairman of Ways and Means, in regard to the Greenback circulation:

"Be it enacted, &c., That the provisions of law existing prior to the passage of the act approved April 12, 1866, entitled 'An act to amend an act to provide ways and means to support the Government,' approved March 3, 1865, be and the same are hereby declared to be in force, so as to authorize the amount of legal-tender notes of the United States to the amount of $400,000,000, to be kept in general circulation, and the total amount of United States notes issued or to be issued shall never exceed $400,000,000."

The Quarterly Dividend of *Three ℘ cent.* of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is payable Feb. 2.

The Westchester Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable Feb. 2.

The week's imports of general Merchandise have been to the specie value of $2,503,605.

The export clearances hence for foreign ports since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Adriatic, for Liverpool—4 cases Rubber Goods, 6,000 Staves, 5,362 bxs. Cheese, 36 bxs. Pork, 11 bbls. Potatoes, 75 bales Wool, 2,400 bales Cotton, 2,237 bxs. Bacon, 200 bags Oil-cake, 17,218 bushels Corn, 23,400 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer City of Brussels, for Liverpool—38 cases Plasters, 4,711 bxs. Cheese, 1,104 bxs. Bacon, 50 bales Domestics, 70,015 bushels Corn, 19 cks. Bees-wax, 48 pks. Furs, 44 pks. Machinery, 5 cases Brushes, 938 bales Cotton, 400 bbls. Apples, 29 pks. Game, 100 cases Rifles, 14 tcs. Beef, 12 bbls. Pork.

By the steamer Pereire, for Havre—250 tcs. Lard, 142 cases Dry Goods, 50 bbls. Potashes, 3 pks. Skins, 2,252 bales Leather, 9 pks. Rice, 183 pks. Hides, 15 pkgs. Hams, 80 bbls. Jeweler's Ashes, 65 cases Can Goods, 250 bxs. Bacon, 25 logs Wood, 15,861 bushels Wheat, 100 tcs. Lard.

By the bark Orfeo, for London—21,714 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Flora, for London—3,269 bxs. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Main, for Bremen—5 tcs. Hams, 110 pks. Provisions, 17 bxs. Flour, 207 hhds. Tobacco, 25 tcs. Drugs, 500 bags Clover-seed, 332 bales Tobacco, 102 pks. Lard, 697 bags Corn, 500 bxs. Extract Logwood, 16 tcs. Casings, 161 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 3 cases Tobacco, 236 rolls Leather, 8 bxs. Preserves, 150 bxs. Bacon, 450 bales Cotton, 54 pks. Pork, 300 pks. Woodware.

By the bark Gazelle, for Cork—30,131 bushels Corn.

By the bark Blue Bird, for Bristol—2,215 bxs. Refined Petroleum, 120 bxs. Spirits Turpentine, 100 bxs. Lubricating Oil.

By the bark E. Williams, for Matanzas—847 Empty Hogsheads.

By the schr. G. W. Petties, for Point a Pitre—700 bbls. Flour, 210 Shooks.

By the bark Ocean, for Bremen—282 hhds. Tobacco, 564 cases Tobacco, 500 bxs. Starch, 383 logs Cedar, 26 tons Dye-wood, 500 tcs. Lard, 231 bxs. Bacon.

By the steamer Andes, for Cardiff—1,019 bxs. Cheese, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 245 bxs. Bacon, 500 bbls. Flour, 20 hhds. Tallow, 120 tcs. Beef, 60 tcs. Grease, 20 pks. Tallow, 19 pks. Glucose, 32 tcs. [illegible] [illegible] Agricultural Implements, 392 Hides, 1 case Sewing-machines, 93 cases Veneer, 372 bbls. Resin, 2 bbls. Pearl Ash, 380 bbls. Tallow, 13 pkgs. Provisions, 500 tcs. Lard.

By the bark Francesco Borzone, for Cork—25,434 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Soda, for Cork and orders—27,213 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Antonio, for London—19,650 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Marianna, for Lisbon—107 cases Clocks, 3 cases Fire Engines, 10 cases Port Wine, 2,354 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Uriel, for Liverpool—2,845 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Sir Robt. Peel, for London—3,000 bbls. Flour, 225 cases Can Goods, 800 bxs. Prepared Corn, 8,150 bushels Corn, 15,051 bushels Wheat, 160 tcs. Lard, 357 bbls. Resin, 67 bxs. Clocks, 1,100 bxs. Clothes-pins, 205 bxs. Woodware, 20 bxs. Chairs, 5 bxs. Handles, 13 bxs. Axes, 145 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 150 bales Merchandise, 25 cases Bottles.

By the brig Waubun, for Cadiz—10,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 55,920 Staves.

By the steamer State of Virginia, for Glasgow—11,996 bushels Corn, 7,567 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Oil, 3,600 Staves, 21 hhds. Stearine, 93 hhds. Tallow, 45 tcs. Tallow, 22 tcs. Beef, 1,280 bags Oil-cake, 192 bbls. Tallow, 24 cks. Whalefoots, 22,780 bushels Wheat, 181 bales Hogs' Hair, 100 tcs. Lard, 360 bxs. Bacon, 50 bags Clover-seed, 65 tcs. Stearine.

By the bark Edward Hoidt, for Beyrout—10,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Washington, for Stettin—550 tcs. Lard, 238 sks. Ore, 3,168 bbls. Flour, 4,632 bags Rye, 1,100 bbls. Resin, 3,125 bags Wheat, 873 bxs. Bacon, 20 rolls Leather, 25,002 lbs. Dye-wood, 25 tcs. Hams, 590 bxs. Extract Logwood, 51 hhds. Tallow, 400 bags Clover-seed.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.,
No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

☞ A LIMITED NUMBER OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale by AUG. J. BROWN & SON, No. 59 Liberty st. Net earnings for 1873 largely in excess of interest on bonded debt.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 24—12:30 P. M.—The address of Mr. Gladstone announcing the dissolution of Parliament flattens the market for English securities. Consols for money, 91⅞@92; for the account, 92@92⅛. United States 10-40 Bonds, 105¾. Erie Railway Shares, 43¾.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 43½@43¾.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44@44¼.

6 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £150,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—1 P. M.—Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., deliverable January, at 7 13-16d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7⅞d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable December and January, at 8 3-16d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 42s. ℘ quarter.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 5,300 bales were American; sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7 13-16d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7 13-16d.; do. do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable March and April, at 7⅞d.; sales, on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8¼d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 44s. ℘ cwt. Pork, 70s. ℘ bbl. for new Mess.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable January and February, at 7⅞d.; sales, on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December, at 8 3-16d.

Evening.—Common Resin, 7s. 9d.@8s. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Refined Petroleum, 13d.@13½d. ℘ gallon.

Evening.—Sperm-oil, £96@£97 ℘ ton. Common Resin, 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

GEN. LEE AND THE NEGROES.

HE FAVORED AN EDUCATIONAL SUFFRAGE QUALIFICATION FOR THEM—NOT ALL WHITE MEN QUALIFIED TO VOTE IN HIS OPINION.

The politicians of Virginia are discussing with some warmth the origin of the "Committee of Nine," and Jubal A. Early, as might be expected, comes forward to have his say in the controversy. Incidentally he says: "I returned to Virginia the 1st of April, 1869, arriving in Lynchburg on the 2d. In a very few days thereafter I went to Lexington for the purpose of paying my respects to Gen. Lee and having some conversation with him about a work which he had informed me he had in contemplation—the preparation of a history of the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia—as he had called on me for all the information in my possession. At that time the movement of the 'Committee of Nine' was generally considered a failure, though its friends claimed that it had done 'a great deal of good,' and that phrase was adopted by its opponents for the purpose of ridiculing the movement. The Walker movement, however, was then looming into importance as a supplement to, or rather substitute for, the propositions of the 'Committee of Nine.' I arrived in Lexington about the 10th day of April, and in a day or two afterward the Circuit Court for the county began, and Col. Baldwin came to attend it. I feel very confident that this was Col. Baldwin's first visit to Lexington after the 'new movement' had been started, for directly after his arrival he met with and became engaged in an earnest discussion about the Committee of Nine with a gentleman who was in daily official and private intercourse with Gen. Lee, and I saw that it was the first time they had met after the question had been mooted. It had before been intimated that Gen. Lee approved the movement, and Gov. Letcher had written and published a letter, in which he said that the information was news to the people of Lexington, who were in constant intercourse with Gen. Lee. I visited Gen. Lee several times on that occasion, and in our conversations the political condition of the State was referred to, and he mentioned to me the fact that it had been stated in some of the papers that he had suggested or approved the movement of the Committee of Nine, but said that such was not the fact. He said that, in conversation with some one, and I think it was probably Col. Baldwin, he had said that the negroes were freed without any fault or agency of their own; that they were among us, and we could not get rid of them; that, under these circumstances, we ought to do the best we could with them; that in order to encourage them to become industrious and useful members of the community, he thought it would be wise to give them qualified suffrage, based on education and a property qualification; and he remarked this would permit only about one out of every ten to vote, which could do no harm. He further said that he had no idea of suggesting anything like universal suffrage for them, 'for,' said he, 'I never thought that all the white men were qualified to vote;' and he added, 'This is all I have ever suggested on that subject, and my idea was that it should be a voluntary concession by the people of Virginia themselves; but I never dreamed of asking Congress to put even that, much less universal negro suffrage, on us.' This, if not the exact language of Gen. Lee, is the substance of it, and I think I have used almost literally his own words. My understanding was that this suggestion had been made some time in advance of the Committee-of-Nine movement, and had no reference to it whatever. I will further state that Gen. Lee was very anxious to have something done to relieve the people of military rule, and enable them to attend to their private affairs in peace; but he stated he was no politician, and said that he wished Col. Baldwin, myself, and some gentlemen in Lexington, and in attendance on the court, would get together and talk the subject over, and see if we could not agree upon something for the relief of our people. In order to initiate some such conference, he said he would invite Col. Baldwin, myself, and two or three other gentlemen to dinner next day, which he did; but Col. Baldwin did not attend, because a case of his was on trial in court at the time. Therefore nothing came of it. * * * I will now say to those who are desirous of giving to Gen. Lee the credit for the 'new movement,' that he won enough glory on other fields to satisfy his warmest admirers, and that it is needless to claim for him the equivocal honors of modern statesmanship."

THE SMALL-POX IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The tenth annual report of the Massachusetts State Board of Charities contains the following in reference to the infliction of small-pox from which that State suffered last year: "Peculiar circumstances require that this board should make special mention of a marked event in the years 1872–73, to wit: the sudden onset of small-pox. In the earlier months it was, as usual, present in the State in isolated cases. Toward Fall it suddenly became epidemic, and assumed most virulent and fatal type, the vitality in Boston alone rising from three deaths in January to 252 in December. This is ascribed by some to atmospheric influences favoring the diffusion of imported malignant poison, and its action upon an unusual number of unprotected persons. But whatever the cause, the havoc was fearful, and probably much greater than the figures show. In Boston alone the recorded deaths in 1872 were 738, of which 520 occurred in the last three months. In 1873 they were reported as 335 up to Oct. 1. But there is little doubt that they exceeded this aggregate, many deaths being erroneously ascribed to other eruptive diseases and to congestions, while in some cases the poison overcame the nervous centres before any external signs appeared. And there were yet others, left half dead by the disease, who lingered a while and then died from abscesses, inability to rally, and other consequences of the malady. It is safe to say that in Boston alone 1,200 persons died of small-pox and its consequences. The board is constrained by a sense of duty to ask the special attention of the Legislature to the causes of the mortality among the lunatics and among the infants at Tewksbury, which has already been mentioned. It is manifest that the mortality is undue; that no successful measures have been taken to lessen it, and that there is danger of a fearful epidemic under some favoring atmospheric causes. The various explanations which have been given of the mortality as arising from causes outside the institution are not satisfactory. The board attribute most of this mortality to bad ventilation, and call for structural changes and other needed improvements in the institution."

THE WISCONSIN MURDERER.

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE CRIMES OF THE MAN WHO THINKS HE HAS KILLED NEARLY FORTY PERSONS.

We obtain from a paper published in Grant County, Wis., the following statements relative to the Turner tragedy, at Potosi, Wis., together with the further developments concerning the career of Robert Turner, the murderer of his brother and many other persons:

"Saturday, Dec. 6, one Robert Turner was arrested and lodged in jail at this place, for the murder of his brother Albert, near Potosi. The murdered man was struck with an ax in the hands of Bob, the blow nearly severing the head from the body. The murdered man fell into a mineral hole where he was at work. Another brother, Newton, was in an adjoining shaft, when Bob called to him, 'I have killed Al; come up!' Newton started to climb out, but discovered his brother with a drawn ax, who proposed to kill him (Newton) unless he consented to assist in hiding the body of Alfred, and promising secrecy. To all of which Newton of course assented. Bob said that he had 'killed Alfred because there are too many in the family to support; let us cover him up and tell the folks he has gone off.' Newton readily consented, and persuaded Bob to throw away the ax. On getting out of the hole, Newton started on a run for Potosi, closely followed by his infuriated brother. Seeing that pursuit was useless, the murderer turned and fled toward this place. Newton hastened to Potosi, alarmed the people, and Officer Wilmot was sent to capture Bob. The officer, mounted on a horse, overhauled his man about six miles from Potosi, but, having no weapons, he passed him and called at a farm-house, where he procured a revolver. Returning, he confronted the murderer and told him to surrender. Turner placed himself in a defensive attitude and prepared for a fight, but the officer's revolver soon brought him to terms. He was taken back to Potosi, had his examination, and was ordered to jail. His actions in jail since his capture, his murderous assault on a fellow prisoner named Skellinger, has already been published in these columns. During the latter part of November and the first days of December, Bob Turner was in the employ of Mr. R. Bailey, in the town of Clifton, engaged in cutting hoop-poles. Living with Mr. R. Bell, in the town of Ellenboro, was a boy named Olney Neeley. Tuesday, Dec. 2, the boy Neeley started from Bell's to visit his mother, who resides in New-California. His road lay through the timber belonging to Bailey, where Turner was at work. That was the last seen of young Neeley until the 9th of January. The people residing in the neighborhood having heard of Turner's murderous propensity, and knowing that young Neeley had to pass near where he was at work, turned out on Friday last to hunt for his remains. Eight men started from Bell's and searched the ground each side of the road. When they arrived upon the premises where Turner had been chopping, they found the body, which lay as it had fallen over six weeks before. The boy's head was nearly cut from the body—only hanging by a small piece of the skin on the back and front of the neck, the ax having gone clear through the neck. When found, young Neeley had a paper parcel under his arm, just as he was carrying it; in his pockets were a new jack-knife, some marbles, and a fifty-cent stamp. The body was taken care of and a jury impanelled to hold an inquest, and the verdict was that Olney Neeley, aged fourteen years, came to his death from the blow of an ax in the hands of Robert Turner. When the body was found Turner was confronted by Richard Swale, who asked him to tell all he knew about the boy. Turner said he was cutting poles, and the boy came toward him yelling, with a club in his hand. He first struck him with the pole of the ax, and then chopped his head off. Monday afternoon last Marshal Bennett visited Turner in his cell, and asked him how many more victims he had. Turner answered two. 'One of them was a red-headed fellow that I killed in a ravine back of the poor farm. The other was a man on the road to Muscoda. I went up there to get work, and when about two miles from Muscoda I met a man in the road whom I knew wanted to kill me. I had a four-pound weight in my pocket that I had got at the store, and I struck him over the eye, killing him. I dragged him out of the road into a thick stand of hazel brush, and left him. It was on the north side of the road, just where there is a bend.' This is Turner's story, as we have it from the Marshal. When Turner went home, after killing young Neeley, he told his brother Newton that he had been to Muscoda, looking for work. Robert Turner is a heavy-built man, five feet six inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds; is thirty-six years of age and unmarried; is dark complexioned, with a full round face, which he usually kept well shaved, except the upper lip. He has sharp, piercing eyes, which are never still. One cannot get his eye for a moment. He has been a county charge at the Poor Farm for some time, but was always allowed to go and come at his own liking. He served three years in the army, having been a member of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry. Turner has resided at Potosi about twenty years, and, until some two years ago, had been the head of the family since the death of his father, which occurred about 1857. There can hardly be a doubt that Turner is insane, as he says his mission is to kill off the people—'there are too many.' He talks of his murderous actions, and has even boasted that he did not 'doubt but that he had killed forty people, if they could be got together.' However, when interviewed, he seems perfectly rational except when the subject of murder is broached. At such times he seems to be possessed with a strong desire for blood, and gloats over his fiendish transactions with apparent relish. The utmost excitement prevails among the people of Ellenboro, and threats are made that should other bodies be found, Turner will be treated to a dose of 'Judge Lynch.'"

INFANT MORTALITY.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS BY THE MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

The tenth annual report of the Massachusetts State Board of Charities says that the board has continued during the past year its investigation into infant mortality, and that the general results are summed up as follows: "While the general rate of mortality in civilized countries has been diminishing for a century past, the death-rate of infants has of late years been increasing. This is due in part to the rapid growth of great cities, which are far less less favorable to the preservation of infant life than country places are. Some exaggeration prevails in the statements made on this subject, but the facts themselves are grave enough. It is not true that 'in large cities fully one-half the deaths are of children under five years,' as a recent writer asserts, at least it is not true in America. Thus, in Boston, in 1871, out of 5,888 deaths, only 2,395, or forty per cent., were of children under five; and in 1872, out of 8,090 deaths, only 3,414, or forty-two per cent., were such children. The percentage of infant deaths to living infants is much less, being in Philadelphia about twenty-five, and in Boston about twenty-four per cent. for infants under one year old. This is more than double the death-rate in the best localities. Under the most favorable circumstances, where mothers nurse their own offspring, only about ten per cent. die under one year of age, but where the bottle is used the mortality is considerably increased. The death-rate of infants in cities is much larger than in the country; in fact, it is often twice as large. If the whole population is included, it is found that the mortality of infants under one year of age ranges from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. of all that are born in a given time. It will be readily seen that there is a wide margin in the prospects of life between the foundling and the healthy infant of good parentage. The statistics on this subject vary in different places and at different times, but everywhere this difference exists, and in some cases it is extreme. Three reasons are given why foundling and motherless children do not have the same chance of life as other infants enjoy. These are: First, that they inherit greater weaknesses and predispositions to disease, a low state of vitality, a poor physical organization, and not unfrequently a blood tainted with scrofula and syphilis; secondly, a great cause of mortality in this class of infants is a want of good breast-milk; thirdly, the want of maternal care. During the past five years 153 foundlings have been admitted into the Tewksbury Alms-house, making about thirty each year. Of these 131 died before reaching one year of age; 12 were discharged to their mothers, or 'adopted' by other parties, soon after admittance, and 10 survived over one year of age.

THE ST. PAUL PREFERRED DIVIDEND.

A meeting of the Directors of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad was held yesterday, at No. 25 William street. It was expected that some action would be taken by the meeting in reference to the payment of the St. Paul preferred dividend, due in February, but on inquiry, it was ascertained that the subject was not discussed, but it is understood that the Chairman was authorized to call a special meeting to consider the matter.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 205.—*Eldred vs. Saxton.—Error to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.*—This is a contest concerning certain lands affected by the grant to the State of Wisconsin by the act of June, 1856, to aid in the construction of certain lines of railroad, among which was a line from Fon du Lac, on Lake Winnebago, northerly to the State line, along which are the lands in question. The act provided that the alternate sections which remained to the United States, within six miles of the road, should not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands, and that they should not become subject to private entry until they had first been offered at public sale at the advanced rates. The plaintiff in error entered the lands, but the department ruled that his entry was not valid, because when made, the lands had not been offered at public sale, as required by the statute. Subsequently, after such offer at public sale, the defendant in error made his entry, which is contested by the plaintiff in error, on the ground that as equitable owner his title is superior. The judgment was for the entry made after offer at public sale, and the decision is assigned as error.

J. P. C. Cottrill, for plaintiff in error; S. M. Pinney, for defendant.

No. 206.—*Stowe vs. United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was an action to enforce a claim for a balance due under a contract with the Government. The plaintiff's claim was allowed by the accounting officers, and a portion of it paid to him. A balance, however, was paid to other parties under a power of attorney in blank, authorizing blank to receive the money, but not attested by two witnesses under the act of 18[illegible], but this amount was diverted to others. The claim here is that, as the Government paid the balance under a power of attorney, which by the law was declared absolutely void, the plaintiff is entitled to recover. The Court of Claims found [illegible] [illegible] virtual order of Stowe, and the counsel of the United States contend that this being the case, the act will not be so construed as to allow the plaintiff to be paid twice.

Reverdy Johnson for appellant; the Solicitor General for the Government.

No. 207.—*Town of Queensbury vs. Culver.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York.—This was an action on bonds issued by the town, under an act authorizing it to aid in the construction of a railroad from the village of Glenn's Falls to intersect the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad. The coupons were payable to bearer, and were passed to the claimant by delivery; and the court below held that he was a *bona fide* holder without notice of any irregularity in (if any) or defense to the bonds, and the judgment was in his favor. It is here argued that the instruments do not purport on their face to be issued by the corporation, and that the evidence did not sufficiently show or show at all, any promise to pay on its part; also, that the law authorizing the issue of the bonds is void, because in violation of the Constitution of the State. On this point, it is said, the court is concluded by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State, whose construction of local statutes is the rule in the Federal courts where they are drawn in question.

Francis Kernan for plaintiff in error; Hughes & Northrop for defendant.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.

BY ISAAC HONIG, NO. 111 BROADWAY, ROOMS G. AND H, BASEMENT.

Nos. 338 and 352 West 23d st.; 56 West 25th st.; 5 and 131 East 30th st.; 241 and 261 West 34th st.; 146 and 152 East 37th st.; 3 and 28 West 38th st.; 19 West 39th st.; 119 East 40th st.; 128 and 131 West 42d st.; 13 East 43d st.; 55 West 46th st.; 6, 141 and 170 West 47th st.; 13—19 East 48th st.; 74 West 48th st.; 17 East 49th st.; 41, 47 and 51 West 49th st.; 22 and 24 West 52d st.; 1, 17 and 19 East 53d st.; 9 and 11 West 53d st.; 64—70 East 54th st.; 46 and 66 West 54th st.; 19, 20, 22, 26, 35, 41, 50 and 361 West 56th st.; 18—22 East 57th st.; 20 and 22 West 58th st.; 141 East 58th st.; 147 and 155 East 60th st.; 3 West 60th st.; 61st st., near 5th av.; 21, 35 and 37 East 62d st.; 15 East 66th st.; 8—14 East 73d st.; 50 East 74th st.; 12 East 75th st.; 720 70th st. and Lexington av.; 539—543, 553, 559, 572, 574 Madison av.; 624, 781, 783 5th av.; and 5th av., between 85th and 86th sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 16.8 FEET FRONT, IN 38TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FOR SALE CHEAP, INCLUDING GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS, AND CORNICES, FRESCOED AND NEWLY PAPERED, AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER. APPLY TO CRUICKSHANK'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 44TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

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Houses and lots bought and sold.
Stores and houses to let.
Rents collected, and full charge of property taken.
Returns promptly made. Reference given as to responsibility, &c.

THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 11 East 57th st., a bargain; also, No. 15 East 66th st., No. 12 East 63d st., No. 18 East 60th st., No. 18 West 58th st., (No. 18 East 57th st., 27 feet front,) Nos. 20, 24, and 35 West 56th st., No. 64 East 54th st., No. 18 West 53d st., Nos. 1 and 17 East 53d st., Nos. 22 and 26 West 52d st., Nos. 41 and 51 West 49th st., No. 128 West 42d st., and No. 162 West 34th st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A TWO-STORY attic and basement high-stoop brick house in West 19th st., north side, between 8th and 9th avs.; size about 22x38x64; has hot and cold water, gas, bath, range, &c. Price, $12,000; possession May 1, 1874. Can be seen from 11 to 1 o'clock.
J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

FOR SALE—VERY REASONABLY, IN THE vicinity of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Hoffman House, &c., between Broadway and 6th av., an elegant four-story brown-stone house, 25 feet wide, with all modern improvements; lot 25x98.9. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

$30,000 TO LOAN FOR INVESTMENT in one or two sums on first-class City property only. Also one sum of $6,000, and one of $5,000. Apply to SAMUEL C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—A FIVE-STORY BROWN-STONE ENGlish basement house, in 32d st., near 5th av.; perfect order; offered at low price and easy terms.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

$17,500 WILL BUY A FOUR-STORY AND basement brick private dwelling, located in 31st st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Splendid order. Painted throughout. Rare chance.
F. ZETTEL, No. 1,026 3d av.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—18 EAST 57th, 20, 22 West 56th, 1, 17 East 53d, 22, 31 West 52d, 13 East 48th, 31 West 39th, 7 West 34th; 5th av., 438, 584, 781.
V. K. STEPHENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$5,000, $6,000, AND $7,000 WILL BUY three-story brick dwellings, ten and twelve rooms, modern improvements, for cash, on easy terms, or payable in installments. Apply to O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 89 Broadway, Williamsburg.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE, CORNER OF LINCOLN place (Degraw st.) and 8th av., close to the park, splendid villa 22x60, lot 60x132.
JOHN LACY, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOME! HOME!! HOME!!!—At Flushing, 6 miles from New-York; 103 trains daily from 6 A. M. to 12 at night; a yearly commutation ticket free.
(Fare 8c. by package tickets.)
For sale, a French slate roof House, filled in with brick; gas, water, marble mantels; good closets; sewer connections, with double plot of ground; guttered and flagged.
Price $4,000.
The owner intends to sell, and any party who can invest in a home, from $500 to $2,500, will address Box No. 142 Post Office, obtain a free pass to Flushing, and full particulars.

ADMIRABLE STEAM TRANSIT, FORTY-three minutes, numerous trains, low fares, cheap living, healthy location, $60 per month rental or interest on purchase—Suburban villa residence, twelve rooms, modern fitted; extra large lot, (100x380,) with garden, flowers, lawn, fruit, and shade; two blocks from West Elizabeth Passenger Depot, and within a mile of centre of city; broad, lighted streets. For particulars, address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

LONG BRANCH PROPERTY FOR SALE OR Rent.—We have several nicely-furnished cottages for rent or sale; also building sites in the best locations.
E. C. CLARKE & Co., Real Estate Agents, Long Branch.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 676 BROADWAY, OPposite Grand Central Hotel, the first story, basement, and cellar of the new extra-wide marble-front store, extending through to the alley; well lighted and desirably located; possession can be had from the 1st of February. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

ASTOR PLACE HOTEL, TO LEASE FAVORAbly.—Over one hundred suites rooms, stores, restaurants, basements; most sitely and centrally located, facing Broadway, between Cooper Institute and Bible House. Apply at No. 27 3d av.

TO LET OR LEASE.—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING desirably located on Mercer st. (size about 38x100). The lofts can be rented separately if desired. Terms reasonable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 390 Broadway, store, basement, and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession 1st February. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET.—STORES NOS. 520 AND 522 BROADway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel; now being entirely renovated; area 15,000 square feet; first class light and ventilation. JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall st.

TO LET—NOS. 18 AND 20 VESEY ST., FIRST floor, basement, and sub-cellar, 50x100 feet, now occupied by M. A. Happock & Co. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET FOR LIGHT BUSINESS, TWO CONNECTing rooms, corner 4th av. and 10th st. Apply at No. 68 East 10th st., up stairs.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—TO LET, COMpletely furnished, a handsome cottage, containing sixteen rooms and all modern conveniences; two acres of land, fine garden, abundance of fruit; stable, with lady's horse and carriage, if desired; a superb river and mountain view, and in every way desirable. Address F., Box No. 2,083, New-York.

TO RENT—15TH ST., NEAR STUYVESANT square, four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, furnished or unfurnished; complete order; rent very moderate; possession April 1.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.—TO LET, A SMALL, well-furnished, well situated house; terms moderate. Address A. C. R., Box No. 1,602 New-York Post Office, or M. H., No. 12 Catherine st., Liverpool.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW DOORS FROM 5TH, OR ON Madison av., between 32d and 44th sts., a medium-sized first-class house, in perfect order; basement preferred; price not over $35,000. Any party to whom the entire price in cash is an inducement to sell at a moderate sum, may address E. B. M., Post Office Box No. 2,295, stating location, price, dimensions, &c. Principals only need answer.

WANTED—A CONVENIENT, GOOD-SIZED HOUSE, with a little land, not more than twenty miles from the City of New-York, for which a frame house in perfect order, with all the improvements, will be given in exchange, in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 151 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PLACE OF FROM THREE TO FIVE acres, in either of the new wards, for which $25,000 cash will be paid; a good house and stable indispensable. Address HYDE, Stevens' House, No. 27 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—TO PURCHASE A small French high-stoop house, between 30th and 50th sts. and [illegible] Lexington avs. Apply to SAMUEL C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

As customary, DURING THE LAST WEEK prior to our semi-annual Stock-taking, we will offer SPECIAL BARGAINS in all goods in each Department to CLOSE OUT our PRESENT STOCK and make room for our large SPRING IMPORTATIONS. LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and Twentieth street, and corner of Grand street and Chrystie, N. Y.

Popular Trade.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering extraordinary bargains in

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

of every description.

CARPETS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS, &c., &c.
REAL INDIA
(Long and Square)

Camel's Hair Shawls,

Dacca ditto, and Bombay Traveling Shawls, from $18 each upward.

Ladies' Paris-made
Colored Beaver Cloth
Walking Jackets and Sacques

less than cost of material. These will be exhibited apart from the regular stock, in the second story, near 10th st. elevator.

Children's and Misses' Embroidered and Braided Waterproof, Linen, and

PIQUE DRESSES

at $1 50 each upward.

VELVET

SACQUES AND POLONAISE.

Prices largely reduced.

Paris and New-York Ready-made

Silk, Poplin, and Mohair Dresses,

Less than cost of material.

Lyons Plain Silks,

extra heavy and of the most recherché evening shades of color, at the extremely low price of $3 per yard, formerly $5.

An immense stock of Hamburg
INSERTIONS AND EDGINGS,
at extremely low prices.
Every variety of rich and elegant

LACES,

Lace Goods, Wedding Trousseaux, Children's Wardrobes, Ladies' Underwear, &c., &c.

Also, three cases elegantly-embroidered

UNLAUNDRIED GOODS,

viz., Chemise, Night Robes, Skirts, Drawers, Collars, Cuffs, &c., &c., greatly below former prices.

A similar opportunity to purchasers to supply their wants may not occur again this season.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OPEN ON

MONDAY, JAN. 26,

A LARGE FRESH STOCK OF

IMPORTED

WHITE GOODS.

NEW FRENCH

PERCALES and CAMBRICS

ENGLISH COLORED

ALPACAS and MOHAIRS.

SILK WARP

BRILLIANTINES,

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE.

JAPANESE SILKS.

SUPERB QUALITIES.

BLACK IRON

GRENADINES,

OF THE CHOICEST MAKES.

THEIR NEW

MOURNING DEPARTMENT,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 10TH ST.,
IS NOW ORGANIZED, AND CONTAINS
EVERY REQUISITE FOR

FAMILY MOURNING,

SELECTED
ESPECIALLY
For Their Retail Trade.

BLACK SILKS

ARE ALSO ADDED TO THIS DEPARTMENT.

A visit of inspection is
Respectfully Solicited.
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. JAMES C. FRASER IS ADMITTED A partner in our firm from this date.
(Signed,) SAUNDERS, NEEDHAM & CO.
LIVERPOOL, 1st January, 1874.

Mr. JAMES C. FRASER having become a partner in the firm of Messrs. Saunders, Needham & Co., of Liverpool, his interest in the firm of James C. Fraser & Co. is now represented by Messrs. Saunders, Needham & Co.
(Signed,) JAMES C. FRASER.
(Signed,) JAMES P. MOLLISON.
YOKOHAMA, 1st January, 1874.

We have this day admitted Mr. EVAN J. FRASER to be a partner in our firm.
(Signed,) JAMES C. FRASER & CO.
YOKOHAMA, 1st January, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership of PIXLEY, ABELL, LANGLEY & BLAKE is dissolved this day in London.

The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON, and are established at No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON. They solicit a general connection for business with their American friends. The London house have no interest or responsibilities in the BOSTON or NEW-YORK HOUSES.

STANTON BLAKE.
EDWARD LANGLEY.
FRANCIS BARRON BLAKE.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of Boston.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York.
BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

THE FIRM OF P. ROLLHAUS & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Fireplace, Heater, and Cooking Range business will be continued at the same place, No. 249 Water st., by PHILIP ROLLHAUS, Jr., who will cash all bills of the late firm, and collect all bills due to the same.
PHILIP ROLLHAUS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874. PHILIP ROLLHAUS, Jr.

THE FIRM OF VOORHIS & NORTON IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]
[illegible]
Jan. 21, 1874.

AT KINZEY'S,

AT KINZEY'S,	Great closing sale.
AT KINZEY'S,	Val Laces, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c. Guipure Laces, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c.
AT KINZEY'S,	Grenadine Veils, 25c. each. Colored Crapes, 25c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S,	Point Lace Collars, 20c. up. Real Lace Collars, 25c. up.
AT KINZEY'S,	Neck Rufflings, 10c., 15c., 20c. Shirt Rufflings, 6c., 8c., 10c.
AT KINZEY'S,	Muslin Tuckings, 6c. yard. Cashe's Rufflings, 20c. pair.
AT KINZEY'S,	Daisy Rufflings, 19c. pair. Lace Rufflings, 20c. pair.
AT KINZEY'S,	Ladies' Underwear Closing, Chemise, Drawers, Skirts, Night Robes, Corsets, &c., from 50c. up.
AT KINZEY'S,	Our Handkerchief Stock closing very low.
AT KINZEY'S,	Gros grain Ribbons, 10c., 15c. up. Cord edge Ribbons, 3c., 5c., 6c. up.
AT KINZEY'S,	Sash Ribbons, 25c., 31c., 50c. Windsor Sashes, $1.
AT KINZEY'S,	Velveteens, 25c., 39c., 49c. yard. Silk Velvets, 75c., 98c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S,	Bonnet Silks, 50c. yard. Fancy Silks, 19c. to 75c.
AT KINZEY'S,	25,000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, closing out from 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S,	One-button Kid Gloves, 25c. Two-button Kid Gloves, 50c.
AT KINZEY'S,	Gent's Dogskin Gloves, 49c. Reynier's Dogskin Gloves, 98c.
AT KINZEY'S,	Warranted Real Kids, 50c Doeskin Gauntlets, 79c.
AT KINZEY'S,	Closing out Swiss Carved Goods, Brackets, Towel and Hat Racks, Frames, Pockets, Match Safes, &c., from 15c. up.
AT KINZEY'S,	Best 200 yards Spool Cotton, 3c. Clark's 200 yards Spool Cotton, 4c.
AT KINZEY'S,	Pins, 14 rows, 3c. paper. Machine Silk, 3c. spool.
AT KINZEY'S,	English Pearl Buttons, 4c., 5c., and 6c. dozen. English Tooth Brushes, 7c. up.
AT KINZEY'S,	Lots of Goods closing cheap before stock taking.

WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,
Corner 9th st.
Corner below A. T. Stewart's.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, styles complete; patterns, with cloth models of them, now ready; patterns fitted to the form, warranted perfect; cutting and basting.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Second term begins Feb. 1.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE removed to No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 28th st. Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., taught practically. Apply for particulars day or evening.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 12 avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Second term begins Feb. 1.

PAINE'S COLLEGES, BROADWAY, CORNER 33d st., No. 62 Bowery.—Young men qualified as book-keepers and accountants; foreigners taught English; backward persons rapidly advanced; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and most favorably known. Next term begins Feb. 16, 1874. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE—SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Iselin, (Uniontown Station,) N. J. Term commences Sept. 24, ends June 20. For circular, address Mrs. L. H. MATHEWS & Mrs. M. S. BAEBLER, as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

LATIN, GREEK, GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGlish to Germans; preparation for colleges; terms easy; No. 135 West 26th st. DR. GEO. ERDMANN.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

THE SECOND TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S School for Young Ladies and Children will commence Feb. 3.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains New-York. O. R. WILLIS Ph. D. Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH GENTLEMAN, GRADUate of the University of Brussels, desires a position as tutor in an American family, to instruct in French, music, and mathematics; highest references as to character and capacity; no objection to the country. Address G. G., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY WELL RECOMmended, and who has taught seven years, wishes a situation to teach French and German, either in a school or in a private family. Address Post Office Box No. 2,717.

AN ENGLISH VISITING GOVERNESS, WELL educated and experienced, requires mittsel [illegible] morning hours unoccupied. Address OXFORD, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

ANGLAIS AUX ETRANGERS.—TRANSLAtions from French, German, and Spanish executed. MISS SMITH, No. 638 6th av.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIence, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AN ESTABlished business connected with the woolen interest of New-York over thirty years; little capital required; safe cash business. Inquire of UNION HARDWARE COMPANY, No. 120 Chambers st., New-York.

A PERSON OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE wishes the position of financial and office manager in some manufacturing business, well established; would invest $15,000 to $20,000. Address A. & C., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN IN A GOOD local office practice; he must be a gentleman and well qualified for business. Address, with address, BURGESS, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A LAWYER AND NOTARY PUBLIC WHO has an office up town, wishes to become connected with a business down town. Address [illegible] Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE
Equitable Trust Company,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL!

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.

Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.

Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY,	ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN,	EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER,	JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN,	GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 Per Cent.
WATER LOAN BONDS.
CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903. PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., receive deposits subject to check at sight; allow Four per cent. interest on daily balances. Bills on London. Letters of Credit for Travelers.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

VERNAM & HOY,
NO. 34 NEW ST.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

GEO. W. KING & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY,
Successors to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.
Exchange on the principal cities of Europe.
CORRESPONDENTS IN PARIS,
Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,821,900 CONSOLIDATED STOCKS of the CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, for the purpose of providing means for paying the bonds of the City and County, maturing Feb. 1, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $3,821,900, of the consolidated stocks of the City and County of New-York, to wit:

CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, Laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, Laws of 1872, and chapter 323, Laws of 1871, payable Dec. 1, 1896...$2,947,200

CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, Laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, Laws of 1872, and chapter 323, Laws of 1871, payable Dec. 1, 1896.. 874,700

Said stocks will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June and December in each year.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for consolidated stocks of the City and County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the City and County require it.

For full information, see advertisement in the *City Record*.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 16, 1874.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 39 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST OUR BOARD have been anxious to abolish the distinction between the "Preferred" and "Common" Stock of this Company, as there were only two shares of Common Stock out, and it was no longer necessary that there should be two classes of Stock.

At the last meeting of the Stockholders held in Providence on the 30th of September, 1873, the following resolution was passed for the purpose of accomplishing this end, viz.:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to abolish the distinction between Common and Preferred Stock, and to cause the whole to be held as Common Stock in such manner as they may deem fit.

The Board in accordance with the above resolution have caused a new form of certificate to be prepared, and at their last meeting, held Dec. 30, 1873, passed the following resolution, viz.:

Resolution, *Resolved*, That the Board will adopt the circular presented by the Treasurer for use of the Company after the 10th January proximo, and that a copy be issued and sent to each shareholder, requesting them to send in the certificates now held by them, and to receive in lieu thereof the new form.

In accordance with the above, we beg to request you at your earliest convenience after 10th January, to send to J. S. MORGAN'S SONS, Financial Agents, the certificates which you now hold, for exchange into certificates of the new form.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, or a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.

[illegible] BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York.
[illegible] FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
Proxies on application.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 43 Exchange place, New-York, Stocks at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations [illegible]. Money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL AVAILABLE points in the United States and Canadas; loans negotiated. J. A. HOYT & CO., No. 38 Wall st.

INSURANCE SCRIP. MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP bought by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDING and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information given, and a copy of the Fund[illegible] furnished gratis on application.

EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

[illegible] Importers' and Traders' National Bank [illegible] Manhattan Company, New-York.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company, for the election [illegible] and ten Directors, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
And other Stocks and Bonds paying ten to twenty per cent., all strictly first class, at the lowest market rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty-two years.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE
REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable on TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

ALSO,

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT., on the earned premiums of 1873, on participating policies, was declared, for which certificates will be issued on and after March 2, 1874.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.

By order of the board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES Express Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 2, prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the "Union Trust Company of New-York") at two (2) o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Feb. 3.

GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Feb. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 31 until Feb. 3.

JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST.

COUPONS MATURING FEB. 1, 1874, OF THE INternational and Houston and Great Northern Railroad Companies' convertible bonds will be paid at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st., on and after that date.

JACOB S. WETMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on demand.

THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO Valley Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New-York.

HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 8 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, also for Cincinnati [illegible]

[illegible]

FINE ARTS.

ART.

HIGH CLASS
MODERN PAINTINGS.
ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT
COLLECTIONS
OFFERED TO THE
AMERICAN PUBLIC
THIS YEAR.

NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION
at the Art Gallery of Edward Schenck, No. 60 Liberty st.
and will be sold on
Thursday and Friday, Jan. 29 & 30,
at 12 o'clock each day.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ARTISTS' FUND SALE
OF
PAINTINGS
Contributed in aid of the FUND, now on EXHIBITION at the
Somerville Gallery, 82 5th Av.,
CORNER 14TH ST.,
To be Sold by Auction
ON
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 27, 1874,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The following artists are represented:

Barrow, J. D.	Fuechsel, H.	Muller, C.
Beard, W. H.	Gay, E.	Martin, Homer.
Blauvelt, C. F.	Gifford, R. S.	Parsons, C.
Boughton, G. H.	Guy, S. J.	Parton, E.
Brown, J. G.	Greatorex, Mrs. E.	Pope, John.
Bricher, A. T.	Griswold, C. C.	Richards, T. A.
Bristol, J. B.	Hennessey, W. J.	Robbins, H. W.
Carlin, J.	Hicks, T.	Ryder, P. Platt
Carter, D. M.	Hubbard, R. M.	Scott, Julien
Casilear, J. W.	Huntington, D.	Silva, F. A.
Colyer, V.	Johnson, David.	Sonntag, W. L.
Cranch, C. P.	Johnson, Eastman	Tait, A. F.
Cropsey, J. F.	Jones, A.	Weir, J. F.
De Haas, M. F. H.	Lambdin, G. C.	Whittredge, W.
Darley, F. O. C.	Lawrie, Alex'r	Williamson, J.
Eaton, J. O.	Loop, H. A.	Wyant, A. H.
Falconer, J. M.	Miller, Chas. F.	Yewell, G. H.
Fitch, J. L.	Morgan, Wm.	Durand, A. B.
Peele, J. T.	Gay, Allen.	

EXHIBITION FREE. DAY AND EVENING.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1874.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents, and the purchase of paper for the Public Printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, sealed proposals will be received until Tuesday, the 27th day of January, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of January, 1875; the said proposals to be opened before, and the awards of contracts to be made by, the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government, the committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids, as its judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

30,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

15,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

200 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 22x34 inches, and weighing forty-four pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing seventy pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

250 reams superfine Printing Paper, super-calendered, hard-sized, 24x32 inches, and weighing sixty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

2,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams super-sized and super-calendered, measuring 22¾x31¼ inches, and weighing forty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

3,000 reams super-sized and super-calendered, measuring 22¾x31¼ inches, and weighing forty-two pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

2,500 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS.—(To be of any required weights.)

5,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
4,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
3,500 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,500 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
3,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,500 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,750 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1,500 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
1,200 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
750 reams Super-royal, 20x28 inches.
400 reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
500 reams Cover Paper, measuring 20x25 inches, and of any required color or colors.
2,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.
400 reams Manila, of any required size or weight.
13,000 sheets imitation parchment, size 21x24 inches.
20,000 sheets imitation parchment, size 17x22 inches.

CLASS 6.—COLORED WRITING PAPERS.—(To be of any required weights.)

350 reams Cap, 13x16½ inches, blue.
200 reams Cap, 14x17 inches, laid, of any required color or colors.
500 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches, blue.
700 reams Double Cap, 16½x26 inches, blue.
3,000 reams Folio, 17x22 inches, blue.
200 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches, blue.
100 reams Medium, 18x23 inches, blue.
200 reams Double Cap, 17x28 inches, blue.
500 reams blue Quarto Post, 10x17 inches.
250 reams yellow Double Cap, 17x28 inches.
400 reams buff Double Cap, 17x28 inches.
100 reams Gold Envelope Paper, 19x24 inches.

CLASS 7.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS, (engine-sized.)

800 reams, measuring 20x36 inches, and weighing forty-two pounds to the ream.
500 reams, measuring 25x36 inches, and weighing fifty-two pounds to the ream.
750 reams, measuring 26x32 inches, and weighing forty-six pounds to the ream.
400 reams, measuring 18x29 inches, and weighing thirty pounds to the ream.

CLASS 8.—SIZED AND CALENDERED TINTED PRINTING PAPERS.

500 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 22x28½ inches, and weighing forty pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

300 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 25½x40 inches, and weighing fifty-five pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

500 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 24x38 inches, and weighing seventy pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than one-sixth, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2; and for the whole quantity, or any portion, of the papers designated in Class 5, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of, or dealers in, the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Congressional Printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereto.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. William G. Donnan, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

A. M. CLAPP, Congressional Printer.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st. [illegible] Send for circular.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND COUPE OR brougham, double or single, in good condition. Address BRONSON, Post Office Box No. 3,135.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING an elegant house in West 49th st., near 5th av., having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them entire second floor, consisting of three elegant rooms, bath, &c., with private table, for a fair price for the fine accommodations offered. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

GROVE HOUSE, NOS. 172, 174, 176, 178 Bleecker st., six blocks west of Broadway.—First-class rooms, with excellent board, $1 50 to $2 per day; $6 to $12 per week.

TO LET—WITH BEST OF BOARD, THREE OR four superior rooms, with every convenience; one of the best houses in this City; 21st st., between 4th av. and Broadway. Address O. L., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A HANDSOME SUITE OF rooms on third floor, with every convenience, separately or together; also, a single room, for a gentleman; family small; references exchanged. No. 67 West 19th st.

SECOND FLOOR.—FOUR LIGHT ROOMS WITH private table; location near 5th av. and 34th st. Parties desiring board, apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 583 6th av.; register established eight years.

TWO VERY PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, to single gentlemen; best reference required. No other occupant but owner and family. Call at No. 17 West 35th st.

A.—NO. 60 EAST 9TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS to let, en suite or single, with baths attached; been thoroughly renovated and furnished in modern style; house has southern exposure.

NO. 40 WEST 16TH ST.—ONE SQUARE ROOM, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board; unexceptionable references given and required.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS IN A HIGH-STOOP brick house in 41st st., between 7th and 8th avs., to a small family; references given and required; rent, $20. Inquire in the store No. 981 6th av.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT HALL-ROOM to let in a strictly private house, to gentlemen only, at reasonable terms. Inquire at No. 112 East 22d st., near 4th av.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

TWENTY-THIRD ST.—TWO HANDSOME PARlors, first floor; alcove room, third floor; corner, with first class board; Nos. 200 and 202 West 23d st.

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE—LARGE AND SMALL rooms, on second and third floors, furnished or unfurnished; rent low. Inquire of Mrs. LAWRENCE, on the premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS—NO. 38 EAST 26TH ST., near Madison av., one large room on first floor, suitable for a physician; also other rooms, without board; references.

NO. 6 EAST 34TH ST.

An elegant suite of rooms on parlor floor to let, with board; also single rooms. References.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS ON SECOND floor, en suite or separate, with first-class board. Apply at No. 15 West 43d st. References exchanged.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.—A LARGE, SUNNY room on fourth floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, at No. 51 East 21st st.; can accommodate two table boarders; best of references given and required.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE OR separately; board or private table; also, front hall room, (sunny.) No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

SECOND-STORY BACK-ROOM TO LET, with board; references. No. 24 West 39th st.

HOTELS.

RESTAURANT FRANCAIS,
No. 54 West 11th st.,
Between University place and 5th av.,
New-York.
Table d'hôte at 6 to 8 P. M.
Breakfast, 50 cents; from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.
CHAS. JACQUES, Propriétaire.

COUNTRY BOARD.

HARLEM BOARD.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN or two or three single gentlemen can obtain neatly furnished rooms with first-class board, by applying at No. 113 East 128th st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Jan. 29.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 31.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 27.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 3.
Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) REED, Feb. 10.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)...........Jan. 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Jan. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).......Jan. 31
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).......Feb. 5
CUBA, (Havana direct)............................Feb. 7

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
514
BROADWAY.
MR. JOSH HART—Sole Proprietor
FIRST WEEK OF THE QUEEN OF VOCALISTS,
MISS NULLY PIERIS,
PROF. NELSON AND SONS,
the new drama entitled
RENT DAY; or, HARD TIMES,
and first week of A SCENE FROM EARLY MINSTRELSY, by CHARLES WHITE, HARRIGAN AND HART, JOHN WILD, R. M. CARROLL, ROBERT HALL, and JAMES McKEE.
THE ORIGINAL GRAPE-VINE TWIST, by Mr. R. M. CARROLL.
(Known in those days as).........MASTER MARKS
Mr. FRANK WOOD
has been engaged expressly for his old-time
SONG AND DANCE.
HARRIGAN and HART....as the...MULLIGAN GUARDS
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Lessee..................J. B. BOOTH

LAST NIGHTS
of Adolphe Belot's powerfully-wrought drama of
THE FEMME DE FEU!
with Mrs. J. B. BOOTH as
DIANE BERARD.
Her impersonation of this character has elicited THE HIGHEST ENCOMIUMS of the PRESS and PUBLIC.
ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST.
The unrivalled sensation scene of the
PHOSPHORESCENT SEA!
SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 1:30,
GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF
THE FEMME DE FEU!
Mrs. J. B. BOOTH.............as.........DIANE BERARD
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

A NEW PLAY BY ADOLPHE BELOT, WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR MRS. J. B. BOOTH, IS IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. KELLOGG.

C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU.............Directors

LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA.

MONDAY, Jan. 26—THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. Joint appearance of the three Prime Donne, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Mme. JENNY VANZANDT, Mrs. Z. SEGUIN. Messrs. PEAKES, HALL, SEGUIN, and TILLA.

TUESDAY—RIGOLETTO.
Mme. VANZANDT, Mrs. SEGUIN, Messrs. HALL, PEAKES, and MAAS.

WEDNESDAY—Benefit of the French Benevolent Society. Miss KELLOGG as Marguerite, in FAUST.

FRIDAY, Jan. 30—FAREWELL NIGHT.

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Miss KELLOGG.........as.........ARLINE

SATURDAY—GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE.

Admission, $1; seats, $2; at the Academy, and Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

624. OLYMPIC THEATRE. 624.

Olympic Vaudeville & Novelty Theatre.

Opens at 7:15. Curtains rises, 8 o'clock. No waits; falls only at end of performance.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.
Entire change of programme.
NEW ACTS, NEW ARTISTS, NEW WONDERS.
Greatest hit in the Dramatic World.
A NEW ERA IN AMUSEMENTS.
A colossal combination of
THE MONARCHS OF ECCENTRIC HUMOR.
The STARS OF SONG, DANCE, and GYMNASTICS.
The MIRACLES OF HUMAN SKILL
in one chaste, novel entertainment, where
LADIES AND CHILDREN, OLD AND YOUNG,
RICH AND POOR, WISE AND OTHERWISE,
MAY LAUGH, WONDER, AND ADMIRE.
EVERY EVENING, and special Family Matinée WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 o'clock P. M.
Admission—Family Circle, 30 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 50 cents; Reserved seats, $1; single seats, Private Boxes, $1 50.

PARIS COLOSSEUM. PARIS

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

The magnificent Cyclorama of PARIS BY NIGHT,

With the enchanting illusions of Moonlight, Starlight, and Gaslight, will be exhibited until further notice, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. and 7 P. M. to 10 P. M., with the varied attractions. THE POLYTECHNIC PROMENADE and the interesting novelties of the LECTORIUM, with an entire change of programme. Admission $1, no extras. All entertainments are under the direction of Prof. TOBIN.

STEINWAY HALL.

GRAND FAREWELL COMBINATION CONCERTS.

WIENIAWSKI-MAUREL and THEODORE THOMAS, WITH HIS UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

PROGRAMME FOR FIRST CONCERT.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26.

Overture—King Stephen...........................Beethoven
Aria—The Seasons...Haydn
Mr. VICTOR MAUREL.
Concerto—A minor, No. 5.............................Vieuxtemps
Mr. H. WIENIAWSKI.
Rhapsodie—Hongroise, No. 2.............................Liszt
Andante Quasi Larghetto, Marsch Tempo—Lenore Symphony
a, Adagio—From Concerto.......................................Raff
b, Scherzo—Tarentelle.................................Rubinstein
Mr. H. WIENIAWSKI.................................Wieniawski
Grand Aria—From Dinorah.................................Meyerbeer
Mr. VICTOR MAUREL.
Selections—From the Flying Dutchman.......................Wagner

SECOND and last Concert, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27. Tickets $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; seats for sale at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the hall. Doors open at 7:15, to commence at 8 o'clock.

ASSOCIATION HALL. JAN. 26.

BRET HARTE

Will deliver his new lecture on AMERICAN HUMOR, Mercantile Library Course, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26. Tickets at the Library, 114 Broadway, and the hall.

BILLIARDS.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD!

Grand match between

A. GARNIER, Champion, and F. UBASSY, for the Championship, Challenge Cup, and $1,000 a side; 600 points up; three-ball carom game, on a 5x10 Collender table.

AT TAMMANY HALL, 14TH ST., ON FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1874.

Doors open at 7; game to commence at 8 P. M. Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; may be obtained at Chris. O'Connor's, Garnier's, Daly's, Dion's, Tim Flynn's, and at the door on the evening of the match. Paris mutual pools sold at Chris. O'Connor's Union square Rooms.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, NOS. 31, 33, AND 35 East 4th st.—Sunday, Jan. 25, 1874, at 8 P. M., precisely, Second Concert. Miss Anna Simon, soprano; Miss Antonie Henne, alto; Mr. S. B. Mills, piano; Mr. A. Sohst, baritone; Mr. J. Graf, tenor; Mr. H. Hermann, piano. Max Bruch's "Odyssee" to be performed for the first time in America. Admission for non-members, on introduction, $1.

H. MOSENTHAL, Secretary.

GO SEE MOUNT HOOD, NOW ON EXHIBITION at SCHENCK'S Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG SWISS LADY OF EDUcation, speaking French, German, and English, desires a position as lady's companion, housekeeper, or any position of trust; references given and required. Address M. N., Box No. 25 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

I WOULD LIKE A POSITION IN A FAMILY where I could make myself useful; accustomed to sewing; a good home more desirable than high salary; best reference. Call or address Widow Lady, No. 223 East 28th st.

MRS. DOLIVET, FRENCH DRESS-MAKER, FROM Worth, Paris, wants work in a private family or home. Address No. 30 West 4th st.

MALES

COACHMAN.—IN THE CITY, BY A COLORED MAN who thoroughly understands the business; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of references. Address for two days GEORGE, No. 59 Irving place.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, WELL-educated Frenchman, thirty years old; not afraid to work wherever he can make himself useful; excellent references; small salary; can also give lessons in French in exchange for English. Address A. G., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Want several first-class silk salesmen. Apply by letter or personally at managers' desk, Broadway and 10th st., before 9 A. M.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS, ENERGETIC and reliable agents for the best selling and best gotten up subscription book of the year; exclusive territory. Apply, after 9 A. M., to general agency of SHEPARD & GILL, No. 24 Bond st., New-York.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL CLOTHES dampener; something new and important to housekeepers; useful article for dampening clothes, only 25 cents. ONDERDONK & CO., No. 405 Grand st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED French waiter. Call between 8:30 and 10 o'clock, at No. 7 West 37th st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Health, and that permission has been granted by said board to remove all remains of persons now buried in the grounds or deposited in the vaults of the First Presbyterian Church, located between 1st and 2d sts. and between 1st and 2d avs. in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York.

Permission has also been given to have said remains removed to such cemetery or cemeteries as may be designated by the School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward.

If any of the relations or friends of the deceased persons, above referred to, desire to remove the remains, or desire to have the removal effected in any special manner (at their own cost) they are requested to notify the undersigned, within thirty days from the date of this advertisement.

Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1874.

LAW. D. KIERNAN, Clerk of the Board of Education, Corner of Grand and Elm sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor..............................Mr SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..................................Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK AND

52d TO 58th

PERFORMANCES.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of Mr. Boucicault's new play,

LED ASTRAY.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

In the presentation of this beautiful play, which a leading critic declares to be "Worthy of a Parisian stage," the following favorite artists take part:

Miss Rose Eytinge,
Miss Emily Mestayer,
Mrs. Marie Wilkins,
Miss Kate Claxton,
Miss Eliza Weathersby,
Miss Kate Holland,
Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.,
Mr. McKee Rankin,
Mr. Stuart Robson,
Mr. H. W. Montgomery,
Mr. Claude Burroughs,
Mr. W. H. Wilder,
Mr. W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, JAN. 24, AT 1:30,
NINTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M. Careful attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph. This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald*.

STEINWAY HALL. CUSHMAN.

MORNING AND EVENING READINGS.

Miss Charlotte Cushman

WILL GIVE FOUR READINGS AS FOLLOWS

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28.
Part 1.—Selections from "Hamlet."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.
SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 31.
Part 1.—Selections from "As You Like It."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.
Part 1.—Selections from "Merchant of Venice."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 4.
Part 1.—Selections from "Much Ado About Nothing."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.

Evening Readings at 8; Morning Readings at 2 P. M.

Tickets, with reserved seats, $1; secured seats for any of the Single Readings, for sale at Steinway Hall from 9 to 4 o'clock daily.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

THE GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL WILL TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Admission tickets for one gentleman and two ladies, at the price of $15, can be procured under the usual restrictions by applying to the following gentlemen:

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, No. 19 Union Square.
EMIL UNGER, No. 6 Barclay st.
HERMAN UHL, *Staats Zeitung*.
H. MOSENTHAL, No. 337 Broadway.
L. KAEMMERER, No. 36 Walker st.
ADAM BRAUTIGAM, No. 701 Broadway.
H. C. F. KOCH, No. 15 Carmine st.
GEORGE NEMBACH, of Steck & Co., 25 East 14th st.
JACOB WINDMULLER, German Savings Bank.
C. F. L. HOHENTHAL, No. 857 3d av.
THEO. E. HEIDENFELD, No. 179 2d av.
SIG. KAUFFMANN, No. 39 Nassau st.
CHARLES UNGER & CO., No. 46 Exchange Place.
J. HONIG, No. 111 Broadway.
L. A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers st.
E. H. NEYMANN, No. 97 Maiden lane.
C. A. NATTUSIUS, No. 229 Bowery.
WM. STEINWAY, Steinway Hall.
P. ERNENWEIN, No. 148 Nassau st.

Boxes can be obtained at the office of L. A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers st.

E. H. NEYMANN, for the Committee.

READING.

On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, corner 2d av., Rev. Robert Sloss, Pastor, will read before the Young People's Christian Association.

Selections from the poets, also readings of a humorous character will be given. All who were fortunate enough to be present at the last reading, will take advantage of this, the only opportunity, of hearing Rev. Robt. Sloss this season.

Tickets, 30 cents; children 20 cents. Doors open at 7. Reading to commence promptly at 8 o'clock.

HOW TO LEARN TO
SPEAK FRENCH FLUENTLY.
FREE LECTURE
By Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
THURSDAY MORNING, AT 11.
New Elementary French Classes
MONDAY, at 3:30, TUESDAY, at 7:30.
Idiomatic Pronouncing Class daily at 11.
23D ST. AND 6TH AV.
Ladies especially invited. First lesson free.

GRAND ANNUAL BENEFIT
of the
FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

WEDNESDAY, 28th January, 1874, Faust Grand Opera, by Gounod, sung in English by Miss Kellogg and the *élite* of her troupe. Grand air de la Fille du Regiment, by Mlle. Leontine Mendés. Les Amendes de Timothé, comedy in one act. Tickets can be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway. Doors open at 6:45, performance commences at 7:30.

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF the German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans, at Steinway Hall, THURSDAY, Jan. 29, 1874, at 8 P. M., with the kind assistance of the following eminent artists: Miss Isabella Brush, soprano; Miss Pauline Stobaeus, piano; Dr. L. Damrosch, violin; Mr. S. B. Mills, piano; Mr. Fr. Bergner, violoncello; Mr. Fr. Steins, baritone. Tickets $1, at Steinway Hall and G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, with reserved seats.

CHOICE SEATS AND BOXES for the opera and all theatres at the WINDSOR HOTEL THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, 5th av., 46th and 47th sts.

THE SPRING CLASSES FOR LADIES, GENTLEmen and children at the private Gymnastic and Fencing Institutions of Prof. HENRY GEBHARD are forming. Address for circulars, No. 64 Madison av., between 27th and 28th sts.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

SIX-PENNY SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be credited to depositors of this bank for the six months ending Feb. 1, who may be entitled thereto. All deposits made up to Feb. 10 will be entitled to interest from the 1st.

A. C. COLLINS, Secretary.
WM. MILES, President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF FEBRUARY at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

PROPOSALS.

TO UNDERTAKERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1874, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the removal and reinterment of the bodies and the remains of bodies that are buried in the grounds and of those deposited in the vaults on the premises in the rear of No. 42 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Information in regard to the method and time of removal can be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party offering the proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1874.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st. June 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av.
and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st., next to Broadway. Begins 8.15. Carriages may be ordered for 11. Box-office open continuously from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M., and seats may be secured by mail, messenger, or telegraph ten days in advance.

MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.....................Proprietor and Manager.

MONDAY, Jan. 26,
SARATOGA. (Last time positively.)
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27,
first time on any stage
of a new Parisian comedy of contemporaneous frailties and fortunes, by MR. AUGUSTIN DALY, author of DIVORCE, MAN AND WIFE, Leah the Forsaken, Under the Gaslight, &c., entitled
FOLLINE!

Produced with entirely new scenery by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS and Mr. LOUIS DUFLOCQ; furniture and upholstery à la mode by ROBERT CUTLER; newly selected and original music by MR. HARVEY DODWORTH, and the following

CAST:

René, an aspirant for millions....................Mr. HARKINS
Genevoix, satisfied with thousands...................Mr. FISHER
The Count De Maisille, with an aversion for both, and a propensity for Folline.................Mr. JAMES
Fontanne, who has been through the fiery furnace..........Mr. LEWIS
Gudin, the cashier of the OLD.............Mr. DAVIDGE
Gaspard, the cashier of the NEW.................Mr. PARKES
Cousin Laube, a friend who doesn't mind the hour..........Mr. WHIFFEN
Andre, the discreet and faithful.................Mr. CRISP
Bonefoy, a valet à la mode.....................Mr. DAWSON
The Commissary of Police............................Mr. PEARSON
Baptiste, caterer.......................................Mr. BEEKMAN
Laurent, upholsterer...................................Mr. GILBERT
Groom...Mr. DUVEAU

Guests, Attendants, &c.

Folline, the wife of to-day...................Miss ADA DYAS
Agiae, a Queen of the Bourse and the woman of the future..............Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Gabrielle, fresh from her convent school...............Miss SARA JEWETT
Bastienne, gray head and green heart...............Mrs. G. H. GILBERT
Theodosia, a crystallization..............Miss MINNIE CONWAY
Mme. Leguepy, the envied..................Miss NINA VARIAN

SYNOPSIS.

ACT I.—THE OLD!! Scene, OLD-FASHIONED PARLORS at the house of Genevoix (DUFLOCQ.) A Wedding Anniversary! THE FIRST PLUNGE INTO THE FURNACE.

ACT II.—THE NEW!! Scene, FOLLINE'S BOUDOIR (upholstered by ROBERT CUTLER) The gold Button is fairly established. THE TEMPTER IS SEEN and —— HEARD!

ACT III.—THE CRACK IN THE WALL! Scene, FOLLINE'S DRAWING ROOMS, (by JAMES ROBERTS.) The Bouquet of the Count and the letter of the Dancer!

THE DISASTER OF ONE NIGHT!

ACT IV.—THE VIAL OF OPIUM! Scene, The Anteroom to the chamber, (by LOUIS DUFLOCQ.) A frenzied woman's retaliation and her punishment!

THE OLD RESCUES THE NEW!

*** Between the first and second acts there is to be supposed a lapse of three weeks. Between the second and third, a few months. The third and fourth acts transpire on the same night.

MR. DALY begs to announce that he has purchased from Paris the sole right of production here of M. Alexander Dumas' last and greatest dramatic success,

MONSIEUR ALPHONSE,

which is now being played in Paris to unprecedented houses, and which is outstripping in popular favor every previous production in that city.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8 o'clock.
FOURTEENTH WEEK OF
THE COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
ALSO, SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Lord Lytton's Great Comedy of
MONEY.

"'Tis a very good World that we live in,
To lend or to spend or to give in;—
But to beg, or to borrow, or get a man's own
It's the very worst world that ever was known."

ALFRED EVELYN.................Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, J. B. POLK, J. W. CARROLL, W. J. FERGUSON, G. F. BROWNE, T. E. MILLS, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.

THE GREAT CLUB SCENE
is now incorporated in
THE THIRD ACT.
THE GREAT DEMAND
for seats induces Mr. Wallack to announce the
BOX-BOOK OPEN THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.

Corner 8th av. and 23d st.

PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.

A FAMILY MATINEE will be given at this establishment EVERY SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock.

Tenth week—67th to 73d performance
OF FOX'S
Wonderful Comic Trick Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY
ABROAD!!
G. L. FOX............as............HUMPTY DUMPTY
Martens, Rigl Sisters, Mons. Ravel (as Harlequin.)

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THE
VOKES
IN THEIR NAUTICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
FUN IN A FOG,
PRECEDED BY
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. NIMBLE JIM.

MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1874.

EVENING AT 8. FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE, The Local Dramatic Picture, entitled NIMBLE JIM.

AFTERNOON AT 2, JENNIE ENGEL, ROLLIN HOWARD, And entire company, in the beautiful Extravaganza of the NAIAD QUEEN.

NIMBLE JIM, BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING WITH ABOVE. The world-renowned BEDOUIN ARABS. The great Trapeze Artists, FEELEY BROTHERS. The Chinese Juggler, GEORGE DUNBAR. The Terpsichorean Artistes, FRANCESCA SISTERS. SIG. NOVISSIMO, G. H. ADAMS, and other specialties.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

THE PILGRIM.

CLOSING WEEKS, BAIN HALL, Great Jones st. EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY at 2:30 P. M. Gallery, 25 cents; parquet, 50 cents.

GO SEE THE WATER LILY AT NO. 60 LIBERTY st.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS *are the* most beautiful *in* style *and* perfect *in* tone ever made. *The* CONCERTO & ORCHESTRAL STOPS *are the* best ever placed in any Organ. *They are produced by an* extra set *of* reeds, peculiarly voiced, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while the* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *These* Organs *are the* best made in the U. S.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS *have* great power *and* a fine singing tone, *with* all modern improvements, *and are the* best Pianos made. *These* Organs *and* Pianos *are* warranted *for* 6 years. Prices extremely low *for* cash *or* part cash, *and* balance *in* monthly *or* quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange. GREAT INDUCEMENTS *to the* TRADE. AGENTS WANTED *for* every City *and* County *in the* U. S. *and* Canada. A large discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway and 48 Mercer St., New-York.

CORNET, VIOLIN AND FLUTE INSTRUCTION.
Prof. T. ROSENSTEIN, No. 384 Bowery.

A THOROUGHLY MUSICAL EDUCATED lady, pupil of the Leipzig Conservatory, with a long experience as a teacher, wishes some more scholars, at reasonable terms; particular pains taken with beginners; recommendations from present pupils. Address I. B., Box No. 47 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF J. A. SWEETSER, who left the Madison Square House, Broadway and 21st st., last Wednesday evening at about 7:30 o'clock. He has not been heard from or seen since. Height, 5 feet 11 inches; age, sixty-five years; hair, gray; beard, gray, pointed under the chin; right eye discolored by a fall; had on black sack overcoat, black frock coat and vest, dark trowsers, and boots. Any information gladly received at the above-mentioned hotel.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ICE AND FOOD SAVED BEST IN THE ZERO REfrigerator. Trade supplied. Send for book. A. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st., New-York. Refrigerators.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT,
No. 154 East 25th st., near 3d av.
Cord and kindling wood; oak, hickory, and pine wood, in large or small quantities, of the very best quality. Orders by mail delivered with dispatch, free of charge.
WM. L. WILLIAMS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S STEAM MARBLE WORKS, Nos. 317-323 West 51st st. [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE MURDERERS IN THE TOMBS.

Of the prisoners who are confined in the Tombs on the capital charge of murder, there are two who were committed so far back as November, 1872. These are: John Scannell, who was committed on Nov. 8, 1872, for the murder of Thomas Donohoe, and James C. King, committed Nov. 21, 1872, for the murder of Anthony F. O'Neill. The trials of these men has now been definitely determined upon. King will be first arraigned, and his trial will commence on the first Monday in February. The trial of John E. Simmons, who was committed on Feb. 18, 1873, for the murder of Nicholas W. Duryee, will follow immediately, and, at its conclusion, Scannell will be arraigned. Of the other prisoners in the Tombs on the charge of murder, the trial of James Cahill, who was committed Nov. 11, 1873, for the murder of Michael Colbey, has been set down for the 26th of the present month. Charles Coben was committed on Aug. 8, 1873, for the murder of Andrew Gargan, but his trial has been heretofore delayed in consequence of confusion which has arisen as to the identification of the body of the murdered man. Neither is it certain what time the case will come before the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The case of Thomas Mulholland, who is charged with the murder of his wife, Anne Mulholland, and who was committed Nov. 17, 1873, was set down for trial on a former occasion, but did not proceed on account of the absence of a material witness in consequence of illness. Sargenti Paoli and Peter Stephani were committed Nov. 28, 1873, for the murder of Michael Harold, and they will probably be placed on trial on the 28th of this month, and the case of Patrick Clark, Jr., who was committed Dec. 1, 1873, for the murder of Anne Smith, will come before the court on the following day. There is some uncertainty as to the trial of Isaac Hatch and William Johnson, who are charged with the murder of Officer Edward L. Burns, and the case of Thomas Corrigan, committed Dec. 29, 1873, for the murder of Alexis Angellos, is also uncertain. The trial of John Keefe, who was committed Oct. 31, 1873, for the murder of a person, name unknown, has been set down for Tuesday, Jan. 28. The following, then, is a list of the persons confined in the Tombs on the charge of murder, with the disposition which the District Attorney proposes to make in respect to bringing on their respective cases for trial:

James C. King, committed Nov. 21, 1872, for the murder of Anthony F. O'Neill. Trial set down for the first Monday of February.

John E. Simmons, committed Feb. 18, 1873, for the murder of Nicholas W. Duryee. Trial to follow that of King.

John Scannell, committed Nov. 8, 1872, for the murder of Thomas Donohoe. Trial to follow Simmons.

Chas. Coben, committed Aug. 8, 1873, for the murder of Andrew Gargan. Trial uncertain, in consequence of doubt as to the identification of the murdered man.

James Cahill, committed Nov. 11, 1873, for the murder of Michael Colbey. Trial set down for Jan. 26.

Thomas Mulholland, committed Nov. 17, 1873, for the murder of his wife, Anne Mulholland. Trial uncertain.

Sargenti Paoli and Peter Stephani, committed Nov. 28, 1873, for the murder of Michael Harold. Trial Jan. 28, (probably.)

Patrick Clark, Jr., committed Dec. 1, 1873, for the murder of Anne Smith. Trial set down for Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Isaac Hatch and Wm. Johnson, committed Dec. 15, 1873, for the murder of Officer Edward L. Burns. Trial uncertain.

Thomas Corrigan, committed Dec. 29, 1873, for the murder of Alexis Angellos. Trial uncertain.

John Keefe, committed Oct. 31, 1873, for the murder of a person, name unknown. Trial set down for Tuesday, Jan. 28.

THE GAS COMMISSION.

An adjourned meeting of the Gas Commission, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and Commissioner of Public Works, was held yesterday, in the City Hall, for the purpose of taking action on the bids previously received, the particulars of which have appeared in THE TIMES. Mayor Havemeyer was called to the chair. Commodore Garrison, Mr. Zollicoffer, and other Presidents of the various companies were present. Commissioner Van Nort opened the proceedings by moving that the bid of the New-York Gas Company for resetting lamps, &c., in their district be accepted. The Controller said the bids for lighting should be taken up first. Commissioner Van Nort replied that they should take action on the bids they had received. Mayor Havemeyer said he had no objection to act on the resolution. Commissioner Van Nort here cited the law in relation to awarding the contracts, and said it was the duty of the board either to confirm or reject them. They had a right to advertise for new bids, but if the New-York Gas Company was entitled to the contract they could obtain it by applying to the court. Mr. Van Nort's motion was then carried, the Controller voting in the negative.

Commissioner Van Nort then moved that the bid of the Manhattan Company for resetting lamps, &c., in their district be accepted, and the motion was adopted. The Commissioner also offered a resolution rejecting the bid of the Metropolitan Gas Company for lighting the upper part of the City, on the ground of irregularity. It was adopted.

The Controller moved that the bid of the Mutual Gas Company for furnishing gas to the lamps in their district be accepted. The motion was carried, Mr. Van Nort voting in the negative.

Commissioner Van Nort then moved that the vote be reconsidered.

Commodore Garrison here rose, and said that if the action of the board was not allowed to stand the company would not put in another bid. The counsel of the company then read a protest against any hostile action of the board, the company having put in the lowest bid.

The motion to reconsider was then put and lost.

The board then rejected the bid of the Harlem Gas Company on the ground of irregularities. Resolutions were then adopted, inviting proposals to furnish gas in the districts the bids for which had been rejected. The bid of Mr. Barnes for repairing lamps throughout the City was then rejected. After which the board adjourned.

THE PROPOSED AQUARIUM FOR CENTRAL PARK.

Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, has addressed a letter to *Appletons' Journal*, in reply to a circular addressed by the editors to the leading scientists at home and abroad on the subject of the Central Park aquarium. Mr. Henry is of the opinion that the establishment of a series of tanks on an extensive scale, in which the flora and fauna of the sea could be exhibited, would afford a source of popular amusement and instruction, as well as a means of scientific study and investigation unsurpassed by anything which could be devised in connection with the Central Park. The invention of the aquarium, he says, has afforded an intimate knowledge, as it were, of a new realm of animated nature. It reveals, as if by magic, the living forms of animals and plants in their natural element, and enables the curious to watch their motions, their habits, and their general economy. The aquarium is a never-failing source of enjoyment to the ordinary observer, and an inexhaustible mine of interesting materials for the study of the naturalist. Everything which tends to arrest the attention of the multitude, to divert their minds from the mere gratification of physical appetite, and to initiate them into the pleasures of the intellect, has a moral effect of the most important character, tending to make the people wiser and better. The ordinary objects exhibited in museums have always been a source of rational enjoyment, but these are principally inanimate objects, while the aquarium presents the additional attraction of living Nature in her ever-varying moods. Mr. Henry concludes, therefore, that the establishing of equaria in our chief cities would largely contribute to the higher forms of intellectual enjoyment.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The Police arrests during the past week were 1,563....There were reported during the past week 509 deaths, 547 births, and 144 marriages. The number of deaths was the same as the preceding week, while the births show an increase of 105, and the marriages an increase of 20....Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 20 fires for the week ending at 8 A. M. yesterday, involving a loss of $2,210; insurance, $49,500. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness of occupants, 5; children playing with matches, 1; defective heating arrangement, 1; defective flues, 2; foul chimneys, 4; leak in gas pipes, 2; overheated stove, 1; kerosene-oil lamps upsetting, 2; window-curtain taking fire from gaslights, 2.

THE WHITE BANKRUPTCY CASE.

In the United States District Court, Judge Blatchford presiding, the case of Douglas L. White & Co., lumber dealers, of Albany, and members of the great lumber ring, who, it is alleged, endeavored to control the market by the combination made by them and others, but owing to their being unable to regulate prices were compelled to go into bankruptcy, came up yesterday on a motion to confirm the report of the Register in Bankruptcy on the selection of Trustees, with an advisory committee composed of five creditors. Mr. Dennis McMahon, who appeared for the City National Bank of Binghamton, and Mr. Taylor on behalf of another creditor, opposed the report being confirmed, insisting that the proceedings were not regular, and that it would be against the interests of the creditors. Mr. McMahon argued in favor of the appointment of an assignee, and for that office designated Mr. Alfred Wilkinson who had already been accepted by the creditors as one of the Trustees. Debts to the amount of $1,700,000 have been proved against the estate, and the assets of the bankrupts consist of lumber property in various parts of the country. Judge Blatchford took the papers and reserved his decision.

HOWES & MACEY.

MR. J. NELSON TAPPAN ELECTED ASSIGNEE BY THE CREDITORS OF THE FIRM.

A meeting of the creditors of Howes & Macy was held at noon, yesterday, in the office of Isaac H. Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway, to take action in reference to the appointment of an assignee. There were upward of 200 creditors present, and about 400 more were represented by counsel. Mr. Howes, the principal member of the firm, was in attendance, and an interested witness of the proceedings. Mr. Dayton, who occupied the chair, stated the object of the meeting, explaining that a decision on the part of the creditors was very advisable, otherwise he would be compelled to appoint the assignee. It would be necessary, he said, that the person chosen should not only represent the largest number of creditors, but he should represent the greatest moneyed interest.

Mr. Close introduced a motion for an adjournment on the ground that the creditors had not sufficient time to determine upon the person to be selected as assignee, and their wishes, he thought, should receive some consideration. Up to the present they had arrived at no such determination, and for the general good he suggested the propriety of an adjournment for a week. Full time would thus be accorded to all parties to come together and agree upon an assignee.

A creditor in the crowd dissented from the views of Mr. Close, observing that he did not see any reason for an adjournment. He lived out of the City, and it would be extremely inconvenient for him to come here again; still he would not offer a strenuous objection if the majority of the creditors desired an adjournment.

Several gentlemen were understood to remark almost simultaneously that it would be better to proceed with the election of an assignee at once, and the motion for an adjournment was not pressed.

Mr. Close then said that the appointment of an assignee was a matter of great importance, and their action should be conducted with deliberation. A gentleman named Mr. Charles S. Brown was spoken of for the office at the meeting of the creditors held on the previous evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, and it was stated that he represented creditors of Howes & Macy to the amount of $356,000. The other gentleman whose name was mentioned was that of J. Nelson Tappan. It was stated that Mr. Tappan was a friend of Howes & Macy, and, as such, it was rumored that some of the creditors preferred some one else, as he might not be disposed to bring to light any frauds, if frauds existed, in the affairs of Howes & Macy.

Mr. Dayton then announced that he would proceed to the election of an assignee, and he would call the names of the creditors whose claims had been proved to vote.

The voting then commenced and occupied the day up to 5 o'clock, when Mr. J. Nelson Tappan was declared elected by a majority both in number and in the amount of moneyed interest represented.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLER ARRESTED.

Alexander Lowy, alias Levy, was arrested yesterday be Detective Tilley, of the Central Office, charged with having swindled Samuel Katz, a cattle dealer, of No. 103 Asquith street, Baltimore, out of $2,200. Katz, it appears, on Monday was returning from Philadelphia to Baltimore with the money, which was the proceeds of a sale of cattle, and met Levy on the cars. The latter induced Katz to place the money in his hands for safe keeping, and after obtaining possession of the money left the cars before the train reached Baltimore. Learning that Levy had fled to this City, Katz obtained a warrant for his arrest from Alderman Eitgert, of Baltimore, and came to this City, where the warrant was placed in the hands of Detective Tilley for execution. Levy was traced to the house of Abraham Wallach, who keeps a cigar store at No. 25 Prince street, and Tilley went there yesterday morning and found him there. On producing the warrant Levy refused to accompany the officer, and both he and Wallach assaulted the detective, and would doubtless have overpowered him but for the opportune arrival of Officer O'Hara, of the Sixth Precinct, by whose aid both Levy and Wallach were arrested and taken to head-quarters, where they were both locked up. The money stolen from Katz was found in a valise belonging to the prisoner, and he was taken to Baltimore last evening for examination. Wallach was arraigned before Justice Morgan at the Tombs, where a charge of disorderly conduct was made against him, and he was fined $10.

DARING ROBBERY IN BROOKLYN.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning private watchman Brown noticed two men, each carrying a tub of butter, come up the steps of a cellar attached to the grocery store of A. B. Reese, at No. 133 Lafayette avenue. Brown attempted to arrest the men, but they threw the butter on the sidewalk and jumping into a wagon that stood near drove rapidly away. The watchman gave chase, but desisted after being fired at three times by the thieves. Subsequent investigation developed the fact that nearly $500 worth of butter had been stolen from Mr. Brown's cellar. The Police were at once put in possession of the facts, and last night succeeded in capturing the wagon in which the thieves effected their escape from Watchman Brown. Detective Riggs and Officer Short arrested, in connection with the robbery, a notorious thief named Mike Hurley, who has recently come out of State Prison; a man named William Smith, and a third man, whose name could not be obtained. Hurley has been identified by Brown as one of the men who dropped the butter on the sidewalk. The watchman has recognized the wagon captured by the Police as the one in which the thieves escaped. The stolen butter has not yet been recovered. A robbery of a similar nature took place a few nights since in Flushing avenue, but the Police have up to the present been unable to make any arrests in connection with it.

THE EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT DISPUTE.

The committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the claims of Martin Nachtmann and Jacob Messer to represent the Eighth Assembly District of this City, in the place of George Scherman, met at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday. The Committee consists of C. P. Vedder, Chairman, F. A. Alberger, G. S. Batcheller, Austin Leake, Joseph Blumenthal, and Messrs. Colohan and Sloane. All the members of the Committee with the exception of Mr. Sloane were in attendance. The defendants in both cases were represented by George Bliss, Jr., and John I. Davenport. John R. Fellows and George V. Wingate appeared for Mr. Nachtmann, and Max Moses and Charles W. Gibbon for Mr. Messer. It was determined to require in each case a printed statement of the reasons upon which the seat was demanded by the contestants, and an adjournment was had until next Saturday. The counsel consented that the testimony taken before Judge Loew might be submitted to the Committee in New-York, without first taking it to the Assembly.

THE COLLISION AT CLAREMONT.

Coroner Mahan, last night, began an inquest over the remains of William Mead, the brakeman who was killed on Thursday night by the collision at Claremont, N. J., on the Central Railroad, between a freight and a passenger train. Several witnesses were sworn, but the most important testimony was that of Charles Ward, the engineer of the freight train which did the damage. He testified that his train follows the Somerville express train, and that he supposed he was following that train up to the time when the collision happened. The order of the trains was somewhat reversed on Thursday night. The Elizabeth accommodation train, which should have preceded the Somerville express, was sent out after the express had left. The table time for the leaving of the express train was 6:11; that of the accommodation train was 5:55. The Somerville train was sent out at 5:55, and the accommodation train left at 6:20. The dispatcher, Charles L. Green, did not warn him that he was following a local instead of an express train. He was signaled to go out by the switcher, and left seven minutes behind time. The case was subsequently adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants twenty-five, amounting to $51,241 94; pay-rolls, number of warrants two, amounting to $14,603 80; total, twenty-seven warrants, amounting to $65,845 74. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $25,718 07; arrears of taxes, assessments and interest, $5,183 64; collection of assessments and interest, $3,862 92; market rents and fees, $1,382; water rents, $1,030 55; sewer permits, $140; sales vitrified stone pipe, $262 95; licenses, Mayor's Office, $33; total, $37,613 13.

A YOUNG GIRL'S SUICIDE.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Annie Martin, aged twenty years, residing at No. 114 West Thirty-first street, committed suicide by taking laudanum. From what could be learned by the police, it appears that one of the occupants of the house went to the room to call her, but receiving no answer, opened the door and found her in a dying condition. The unfortunate woman said she had taken laudanum with the intention of committing suicide, but nothing further could be learned of the cause of the rash act. A physician was immediately sent for, but before he reached the house she was dead.

STREET-CLEANING SECRETS.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

HOW SINECURES ARE CREATED—THE SECRETS OF THE DEPARTMENT—OFFICIAL ARTIFICES.

From all that can be learned as the result of careful inquiry among those who are "posted," and do not object to telling what they know, the favorite old rubbish mine of the Metropolis is being worked as profitably as ever under the shrewd manipulation of certain members of the Police Department. As is well known, the street sweeping and cleaning is done, or, rather, is supposed to be done, under the control of the board, through the direct supervision of Inspector Thorne, chief of that specially-created bureau. To the average short-sighted and unscientific citizen the ashes gathered from garbage-boxes and barrels, and the sweepings of the streets, composed of mud and manure, is simply so much trash, rubbish, dirt, which is entirely valueless, and which it is highly desirable to be rid of. To the astute, long-sighted, and perquisite-seeking official minds of the Bureau of Street Cleaning the muck, mud, and manure heaps of the Metropolis are a placer as rich as one-half of the claims that are delved in the gold fields of the West, and have the advantage of being nearer home and more easily made to yield.

One small chapter of statistics was unfolded to a TIMES reporter yesterday, which goes to show the modus operandi of the system as it is in vogue about the dumping-grounds. To explain: As at present organized the City is supposed, in the minds of Commissioners Charlick, Smith, and Gardner, to be divided into four street-cleaning districts, the only apparent object being to enable four Inspectors—one for each district—to draw $2,000 a year salary. These districts comprise certain designated wards, and each ward is dominated by a foreman, who draws regularly a salary of $1,200 per annum. Then there are about twelve dumping-grounds, where the sweepings and rubbish are loaded on scows, to be taken ostensibly to sea, or some solitary place where it will do least harm. From what follows, it may be reasonably inferred that the refuse is taken where it will do most good—to somebody. At each of these dumping-grounds there is an Inspector, salaried at the rate of $1,000 a year. The street-sweepers—the toilers of the broom, shovel, and scraper—are told off into gangs of thirty to forty men, and assigned to the foreman, under charge of "gangmen," the sweepers being compensated at $1 50 per day, and the "gangmen" receiving $1 75. Up to the beginning of December sweepers received $2 a day and gangmen a like sum, but the triumvir of Commissioners thought it would be good to reduce the rate of compensation to $1 50 and $1 75, respectively. This was, doubtless, in view of the fact that the Christmas holidays and the frosts of Winter were approaching, and they wanted to make glad the hearts of "the poor whom they have with them always." It was worthy of note that no attempt was made in the same direction to cheer the District Inspectors, the Dock Inspectors, and the foremen. These are all paid regular salaries—rain or shine—but the sweepers and gangmen only work in fine weather, or when the dignitaries say they may work, and are only paid at daily rates. On the dumping docks there is also employed a man whose duty it is to shovel off the "board," *i. e.*, to keep the dock clear of droppings of refuse or ashes where the carts are unloaded. He is paid $1 50 per day, and shovels off about 150 pounds of dirt—a cent a pound. This is looked upon as a pure sinecure, for the cartmen themselves could easily attend to the work. The District Inspectors are supposed to inspect the districts, which they usually do by driving down to the "dumps" once a week. The foremen are supposed to inspect their respective wards. The dumping-ground Inspectors are supposed "to keep account of the number of loads delivered by the cartmen on board the scows, etc.;" the "etc." being a very important part of their duties, which will be explained hereafter. Just before election times it is not unusual to find Assistant Inspectors at the docks, when the assistant tallies the deliveries and the Inspector sometimes smokes and sometimes "works" ward politics. The cartmen are paid at the rate of $3 50 per day's work of eight loads, this being their compensation for services of man, horse and cart. Prior to December last they received $4 per day. During the past two months in many of the wards the sweepers have worked only about eight days per month, and in some of the wards not more than four days have been made during the present month. The foreman is supposed to visit Police Head-quarters daily, in the morning, and is then informed by Inspector Thorne whether the men for that ward are to go to work that day or not. In some wards no sweeping or scraping was done either yesterday or the day before, although the weather was mild and the streets wanted sweeping and scraping in all parts of the City. During the existence of the Brown street-cleaning contract Brown paid his dockman $7 50 per week and allowed him to sell the rags, bones, bottles, iron, &c., which could be collected from the sweepings. Now, under a Municipal system, the City pays $17 50 per week for the service, and the rags, bottles, and bones are gathered and sold to a regular junk dealer, who sends around weekly for the stock from each scow.

The "racket," as it is called, which the Inspectors can "work," and which they do "work," is extremely varied, and some parts of it are highly ingenious. They are supposed to see that each cartman delivers the requisite number of loads daily to make a day's work. If a horse is in poor condition, or the cart weak, it may not always be possible to carry eight loads—or perhaps the contractor may have some private work, two or three loads per day, which he wants attended to. These little difficulties can generally be bridged over by "seeing" the Inspector about it, and the full day's service of eight loads is credited. The rules of the bureau provide, also, that no refuse or dirt shall be received from private persons, unless upon special permit. Now, it may happen that a man has a large amount of rubbish to clear from his premises, and the carting of it for a long distance would cost, perhaps, $2 a load. An easy way to get rid of it is to "go down to the dump and 'see' the Inspector," and a fee of ten cents per load to him may save the private individual seventy-five cents on each cartful. The "special permit" referred to above, however, opens a magnificent range of possibilities in the way of fraud. When a citizen obtains this "permit" he is obliged to buy checks or tickets at Police Head-quarters, at twenty-five cents each. Now if a large private contractor has a considerable amount of rubbish to dispose of he buys say fifty "checks," which will entitle him to place fifty loads of refuse on the department scows. Upon the delivery of each load the cartman hands over to the Inspector a check, which he is supposed to return to the Department. But suppose that the contractor, when he has delivered up his fifty checks, has a hundred or two hundred loads of dirt left. What then? Why, "if he is smart," they say, "he will go down to the Inspector and buy the checks back again" at half or one-third the original price, and go on delivering dirt and redelivering those checks—to buy them over again if needed. Still another development of the Inspector's weakness is found where he is in collusion with the foreman to sell manure, or to fill up sunken lots for owners of "unimproved" real estate. The foreman directs his gangmen to have the middle of the street swept separately from the sides. In this way the manure is kept comparatively free from mud and other refuse. Instead of being sent to the "dumps," the manure is delivered at some dock or other selected point to a "patent fertilizer" company at a stipulated sum per load, and the Inspector credits the number of loads as having been delivered on board the department scows. If sunken lots require to be filled, the same artifice is resorted to, and the foreman and Inspector "whack up" the proceeds and mutually rejoice.

The method of hiring horses and carts and of getting hired is peculiar. A poor man, owning a horse and dirt tumbril, may apply to be employed, and not get the employment, while, perhaps, a large number of others are being put to work on the same day. The secret of it is this: Some small ward politician owns horses and carts; or, if he has not got them, goes and buys them. Then he hires drivers, and has his ten or twenty-five carts put to work, each one being hired by the department in the respective names of the politician's hired drivers, and so the poor man with a single horse and cart is thrust aside by the sham of a politician who wants to absorb everything. At times, through the collusion of the Inspectors and foremen, what is known as "dummies" are played, by which horses and carts are charged for, though they have never been engaged and do not exist. In a district where there are three dumping docks, four or five carts per day might be charged easily, and the division of plunder would be about $5 per day to the four persons necessary to carry out the collusive fraud.

On Thursday last the department paid off the sweepers and laborers for their work done during the month of November, and they are now owed for their services in December, and January up to the present time. When the weather is fine, as in Summer, Inspector Thorne is pleased to visit the dumps in company with his paymaster, Mr. Green, to pay off the men, but now the laborers have to go to the Inspector's office. There their names are called, and as they step up to the desk they are commanded to "touch that pen." They touch it, the clerk writes the laborer's name, and the laborer is supposed to have receipted for his pay, though he only sees the book—even then does not know the nature or obligation imposed by the signature.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Yesterday, about noon, three boys—two of them brothers, named Stewart and Edward Arthur, and Wm. Craworth—went out skating on a pool of water formed in some sunken lots at the corner of Sixth avenue and Seventh street, Brooklyn. After amusing themselves for some time at the edge of the pool, the boys, the oldest of whom had not reached his twelfth year, started to cross the pool. When about midway the ice broke, and the unfortunate children found themselves struggling in the water. Their cries attracted the attention of some people in the neighborhood, but assistance arrived too late. The bodies of the children were recovered in the afternoon, and taken to the homes of their parents.

THE NEW TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

THE PRIMARY ELECTION FRAUDS—THE TEMPORARY COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION DISPOSE OF THE MATTER.

The new Tammany General Committee met last evening in Tammany Hall, John W. Chanler presiding. The temporary Committee on Contested Elections and Organization made a report on the various contests growing out of the last primary election of the Tammany party, which was adopted without dissent. It will be remembered that the contests to be reported on for the action of the General Committee were in the Fifth, Sixth, Tenth, Twelfth, and Sixteenth Assembly Districts and the new Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. Gross irregularities and frauds in the conduct of the primary elections in these districts and wards were charged against the Inspectors of Elections appointed, and the report read last night stated that the testimony of a large number of witnesses had been taken, and arguments had been patiently listened to from all sides. The nature of the complaints made to the committee and the substance of a great part of the testimony taken have already been published in THE TIMES. The committee stated in its report that after due consideration it had decided that the delegations from the districts and wards in which there were contests entitled to be admitted to the General Committee should be as follows: Fifth Assembly District delegation, headed by Ed. R. Meade; Sixth, by Timothy J. Campbell; Tenth, by Anthony Eichkoff; Twelfth, by Henry Woltman; Twenty-third Ward, by Jno. Flanigan, and Twenty-fourth Ward, by Fred. Folz. It was also ordered that a primary election be held in the Nineteenth Assembly District on the 31st inst., and that Edward Hogan, Edward Fitzpatrick, and Richard Croker be appointed as Inspectors of Election, and Geo. W. Martin and A. J. White as clerks. The very bitter contest in the Sixteenth Assembly District between rival factions headed by Maurice J. Power and Assemblyman Peter Woods, the committee determined to settle, if possible, by a compromise. The district is entitled to twenty-six delegates. Of this number twenty persons were the choice of both sides, but the seats of six delegates were contested. The temporary Committee on Organization decided that three men from each faction should be admitted. A resolution, adopted after the report above referred to was approved of, calls for a meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly District Committee on Feb. 2, and provides that Samuel J. Tilden shall act as the presiding officer of the committee until its organization is complete. It was also resolved that all the committees in districts in which there have been contests shall meet for organization on Feb. 2.

The committee adjourned to meet on the first Thursday in February, when it is expected that the various contests will be settled and permanent officers will be elected.

WHITEWASHING "NOSEY" QUINN.

The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections yesterday held a private investigation into the character and antecedents of "Nosey" Quinn, the Mayor's nominee for the wardenship of the Tombs. The Commissioners, in the first instance, confirmed the nomination, and after public indignation had been aroused by the notorious character of the appointee, proceeded to inquire into the social position of Quinn, and his qualifications for the office. A number of Quinn's Bowery and Chatham square associates were present, and testified as to the irreproachable character of the "umbrella carrier," but no respectable person was present, or took any part whatever in the farce. It is presumed that Commissioner Laimbeer will finish his whitewashing undertaking on Monday.

AN ATROCIOUS ASSAULT.

James Donnelly, Lawrence Regan, and John Donnelly were arrested yesterday and lodged in the Jersey City prison on suspicion of having committed an atrocious assault and battery on George Boswell Thursday night. Boswell is a plasterer, and does not belong to the trade-union of which the prisoners are members. On Thursday night, as he was passing the corner of Railroad avenue and Colgate street, a large stone thrown with great violence struck him on the back of the head, and felled him senseless to the ground. Directly afterward James Donnelly was seen running around the corner in a state of great excitement. About a week ago Regan accused Boswell of being a fraud, and threatened to "fix" him if he did not leave the city. The injured man's skull is partially fractured, and the attending physician considers the wounds dangerous, although not necessarily fatal. The prisoners are held for examination.

STEALING FOR HER PARENTS.

A sad case of youthful misery and degradation was up before Justice Otterbourg at Essex Market Police Court yesterday. A half-starved little child, twelve years of age, was charged with stealing a watch and several pairs of pants and a coat from the rooms of Jacob Ausfield, at No. 122 Attorney street. She gave her name as Louisa Donenheimer, residing on the top floor of No. 122 Attorney street, with her father and mother. She stated, in a piteous tone, with tears in her eyes, that her father and mother were starving, and that she could not bear the hunger herself, and, seeing the property lying in the rooms, she took it and pawned it. When coming out of the pawn office $6 out of the $9 she was advanced on it were snatched out of her hand by a young thief on the Bowery. With the balance she purchased some victuals and fire-wood for her starving parents. Justice Otterbourg held her for trial on a charge of grand larceny.

THE DEATH OF MR. WILCOX.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mr. William J. Wilcox, a wealthy lard refiner, of Vestry street, who died while taking a Russian bath at the establishment of Dr. Gibson in Thirteenth street. Dr. Gibson testified that the Police of the Thirteenth Precinct handled Mr. Wilcox's body roughly, and threw it on a stretcher. After the body was brought to the Mercer Street Station it was placed on the flagging of the prison. Dr. Gibson said there were three pearl studs in Mr. Wilcox's shirt-bosom. As Coroner Woltman had not received any studs from the Police he examined Officer Gorey, who testified he took two studs from the shirt and gave them to Sergeant Day. The jury found that Mr. Wilcox's death resulted from syncope, and recommended the Police to exercise more care in handling dead bodies.

ON THE ROAD TO SING SING.

Between 2 and 4 o'clock last Thursday afternoon, the rooms of Ludwig Habermehl, on the third floor of No. 144 Norfolk street, were broken open in the absence of himself and wife, and five dresses and a quantity of other clothing stolen. Mrs. Lersch and Joseph Kamerer, who reside in the same house, saw two men emerging from the rooms at the hour mentioned, both of them carrying large bundles. They took no notice of the occurrence, believing that they were friends of the occupants. Hearing afterward of the robbery, they communicated a description of the men to Detectives Tilly and Dyer, who arrested William Smith and William Robinson on suspicion of being the thieves. Smith was fully identified as being one of the men with the bundles, but they failed to identify Robinson. Walsh, who, it is said, is an old thief, was held for trial in default of $2,000 bail, and Robinson was discharged.

THE HARBOR BUOYS.

It was stated a short time since that the Light-house Board was about to replace the harbor buoys which had been carried away last Winter. A communication has been received from that body by the Pilot Commissioners of this port pleading poverty for not replacing those necessary guides to ingoing and outgoing ships. When it is known that during the Winter of last year—a Winter almost unprecedented for the quantity of ice which filled the harbor—only three buoys were carried away, the cost of whose replacement would be about $2,000, and that the absence of these safeguards might entail the loss of an ocean steam-ship valued at some two or three millions, the economy of the Light-house Board can be best understood and appreciated.

DR. GABOR NAPHEGYI.

The case of Nathan W. Lyman against Dr. Gabor Naphegyi, No. 50 East Fifty-third street, charging him with swindling him out of $7,000, as reported in last Friday's TIMES, was at hearing again before Justice Sherwood at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Mr. Lyman appeared in court and stated that he wished to withdraw the complaint, as he believed that Naphegyi did not mean to defraud him, and that he was led to other conclusions by outside representations. After a patient hearing Justice Sherwood dismissed the complaint. Dr. Naphegyi did not appear in court at all.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

The engineer to whom was given instructions to survey the proposed route of the Brooklyn Steam Transit Company, commencing at the bridge pier and terminating at East New-York, has submitted a report. He finds the proposed undertaking entirely feasible, the ground presenting no serious obstacles to its construction. The cost per mile he estimates at $949,776 85. The total distance is 5.37 miles, making a total cost of $[illegible].

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Marshal Conklin issued 147 licenses last week. The receipts were $271 25.

Mr. Russell Sage was unanimously elected a member of the New-York Stock Exchange yesterday.

The fourth annual invitation ball of the Friendship Club will be given at Irving Hall on Friday evening, Feb. 6.

County Clerk William Walsh left yesterday for Savannah, on the steamer San Jacinto, for the benefit of his health.

Rev. Dr. Porteus, of London, England, will occupy the pulpit of Dr. Duryea's Church to-day, at the morning and evening services.

The steam-ship Adriatic took out 23,534 letters and 38 bags of newspapers yesterday. The Main, 38,916 letters and 45 bags of papers.

Garnier's friends are betting $100 to $60 that he will beat Ubassy on Friday evening. The stakes are $1,000 a side and the championship cup.

The sixth annual ball of the Calico Coterie of the New-York Transfer Company will be given at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, on Thursday evening, Feb. 5.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury yesterday for customs were $446,000, and for the week, $2,290,200. The gold interest payments of the week amounted to $1,076,000.

The one hundred and fifteenth anniversary dinner of the Burns Club of the City of New-York will be given to-morrow evening, at Ireland's Star Hotel, Lispenard street.

John Miller, aged twenty-three, of No. 209 West Twenty-ninth street, fell through the hatchway of a stable in West Twenty-eighth street, and was seriously injured.

The annual meeting of the American Evangelical Alliance will be held in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, to-morrow evening.

Rev. Robert Sloss will give readings before the Young People's Christian Association of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Second avenue, to-morrow evening.

The New-York Masquerade Club will hold their thirteenth reception at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, in the Tammany Building, Fourteenth street, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 11.

Rev. Dr. Cheever will begin to-day a course of sermons on the "Evidences of Christianity," at the new Church of the Puritans, West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, near Fifth avenue.

John Coughlin, aged twenty-seven, of No. 169 Madison street, attempted to commit suicide last evening by swallowing a quantity of Paris green, but did not take enough to effect his object.

Two of the few remaining Liberal Republicans, Hon. Thomas E. Stewart and Gen. Cochrane, had an interview yesterday with Mayor Havemeyer. When they entered the chamber a clerk exclaimed: "All the offices are filled."

The members of the Working Men's Lyceum met last evening at the Cooper Union, and were addressed by C. Osborne Ward on the issue of the hour. It was arranged to start a political organization, to be known as the People's Party.

The corner-stone of Jay Gould's new building, on Printing-house square and Spruce street, was laid yesterday afternoon. A small crowd of curious idlers witnessed the performance, which was chiefly remarkable for the absence of Gould himself.

The seventh annual ball of the Italian Rifle Association (Colombo Guard) will be given at Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 191 Bowery, on Thursday evening, Jan. 29. Consul General De Luca is the honorary President of the Association.

A free lecture, exclusively for ladies, will be delivered in the lecture-room of the Church of the Strangers, at 3 P. M., to-morrow, by Mrs. Susan Everett, M. D., of Portland, Me., on the subject of "Better Health for Women and Children."

The French and Swiss hotel and saloon waiters, who recently formed an association, known by the name of Société de Secours Mutuels des Garcons de Salle "Columbia," had their first ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening.

There was a rumor yesterday that a strike of the journeymen cigar-makers was in contemplation to regain a former scale of wages, which, however, appeared to be without foundation, with the exception of some dissatisfaction among the men in a certain establishment.

An altercation occurred last evening in the liquor store No. 494 First avenue, between John Brennan, of No. 331 East Thirty-second street, and John Dwyer, of No. 508 First avenue, during which Brennan stabbed Dwyer in the left hand with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe wound.

It was stated in "sporting circles" last night that a "match" was to come off this morning, somewhere in New-Jersey, between "Punch" Morris, a Boston pugilist, and Charles McGarren, the "Hoboken Clipper," and Neill O'Brien and "Owney Geoghegan's Novice," whoever that juvenile may be.

The Medical Society of the County of New-York will meet at the College of Physicians and Surgeons on Monday evening. The Committee on Hygiene, of which Dr. Moreau Morris is Chairman, will submit a report on "The Drainage of the County of New-York; Its Effects upon the Public Health."

It was expected that Benoni Howard, who was found guilty of counterfeiting revenue stamps, on Thursday afternoon, in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, would be sentenced yesterday afternoon by Judge Benedict. The sentence has been postponed until the end of the present term.

Mr. John J. Johnston, No. 473 Broadway, alleges that he has been in receipt of various communications from a Mrs. Annie Barker, the wife of a retired official of the Indian Bureau, at present stopping at the Union Square Hotel, and her lawyer, asking him to compromise a contemplated suit for an alleged assault.

A raid was made last night by the Police of the Fourteenth Precinct on the policy shop at No. 135 Crosby street, which had been the resort of negroes. The proprietors in some manner learned of the intended visit of the Police, and when the latter arrived the place was found locked up. The door was forced open, and the furniture was seized by the Police.

John G. Southern, first mate of the American brig Aigrette, who was sent to this City by the American Consul at Pernambuco, charged with assaulting the master of the brig while in that port, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, and held in default of $1,000 bail for examination.

At a special meeting of the Hat and Cap Makers' Protective Association held last evening, at No. 56 Orchard street, for the purpose of taking steps to have the present rate of prices increased, the representatives of several large manufacturers were present and expressed themselves favorable to an advance of between twenty and thirty per cent. and resolutions were passed accepting the increase.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Society of German Freethinkers met last evening, at No. 66 East Fourth street, and appointed a committee to provide a suitable hall for the purpose of holding a mass-meeting to give the society and its sympathizers an opportunity of expressing their indignation at the recent action of the Police Commissioners in prohibiting the public meetings of the working men.

In anticipation of the passage of the bill now before the Legislature, providing for a local government in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, there are already quite a number of aspirants for the civic honors. The citizens of Morrisania, Tremont, Fordham, and West Farms have determined to enter so warmly into the contest for the Aldermanic representation of these districts that over fifty candidates are named.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 482 arrests during the past week.

The members of the Brooklyn Baptist Social Society are considering the subject of building a hall for the society.

A lecture entitled "The Friendly Man" will be given at the Cuyler Memorial Church, this evening, by Rev. T. S. Pycott.

The Young People's Aid Society of the Twelfth Street Reform Church will give an entertainment for the Poor Feb. 10.

The Union Ferry Company has recently provided small boats that can be instantly thrown into the water when a passenger falls overboard.

One thousand men were discharged yesterday from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and it is stated that the employes will have to be still further reduced.

John McDevitt, better known to the Police as "Jack of the Tenth," and whose normal condition is one of inebriety, has been sentenced to the Raymond Street Jail 117 times.

An illicit distillery at the corner of Van Brunt and Columbia streets was broken up by the revenue officers yesterday. No arrests were made, but two barrels of whisky and a large quantity of mash was seized.

The Board of Assessors met yesterday morning and decided to levy sixty per cent. of the cost of the improvement on Third avenue, amounting to $55,413 12, on the property lying between President and Wyckoff streets. The balance of the assessment will be collected from the district lying between Atlantic avenue and Wyckoff street, [illegible].

Thomas Hennessey and his wife, Mary, attacked their boarding mistress, Mrs. Jane Coffee, at No. 29 Bridge street, last night, and beat her severely on the head and arms with a chair rung. Both the Hennesseys were arrested. Mrs. Coffee's wounds are of a serious nature.

A delegation of six members of the German Liquor-dealers Association waited on the Commissioners of Police and Excise, yesterday, to ask a modification of the law as regards the time of closing their saloons on Saturday nights. The Commissioners informed them that the matter would be considered and a decision given during the week.

Emma Crandal, aged twenty-one years, daughter of Mr. William Crandal, a Superintendent of the Broadway Railroad, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning in Williamsburg by taking a dose of Paris green. Her recovery is doubtful, although immediate remedial measures were taken by her friends.

The order applied for some days ago by counsel for the Board of Education directing the City Treasurer to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued compelling him to pay the $929,666 48 appropriated for educational purposes by the joint board, to the Board of Education, was returnable yesterday at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. After hearing argument on both sides, Judge Pratt reserved his decision.

NEW-JERSEY.

Four thousand people are daily fed by the Paterson Relief Fund.

H. J. Pornter has been elected President of the Newark Branch of Tax Commissioners.

A six-foot grind-stone in Worrell's Foundry, at Elizabethport, burst on Tuesday, slightly injuring one or two of the hands.

Mary Brech, eighteen months old, of No. 18 Nevada street, Newark, was burned to death yesterday morning, in consequence of her clothes being ignited by fire in the stove.

Nine ribbon-weavers who declined to sign the petition against the reduction of the duty on "thrown" silk, have been discharged from the Phœnix Mills, Paterson.

Anna C. Walher, of Montclair, died suddenly on Friday. Though she was eighty-five years of age, and had been ailing for some time, suspicions of foul play were entertained, and an inquest has been ordered.

A news-boy named William Oates, employed on the Erie Railroad, while passing between the cars of a Paterson train, yesterday, fell beneath the wheels. Five cars passed over his arms and body. It is thought that he cannot recover.

A little child, whose parents live in New street, in Orange, upset a kerosene oil-lamp, on Friday night. Her clothes were ignited and she was burned so badly that she died a few minutes afterward.

A fire at the Hedenberg Works, on the banks of the Morris Canal, yesterday, damaged the building $500. John Morris, a junk dealer, whose store was in the building, lost $2,000, and Charles Oppel, a cigar-box maker, $400.

In Bayonne, yesterday afternoon, the explosion of a blast in Forty-fifth street hurled a stone high in the air, and, descending, it crashed through the roof and upper floor of Mr. Hill's house, causing considerable damage.

Forty of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's men, who were employed on the coal trains at Hoboken, were discharged yesterday on account of the falling off in business caused by the strike.

Since the establishment of the Abattoir at Communipaw in October, 1866, there have been slaughtered there 175,069 cattle, 3,620,782 hogs, and 2,338,821 sheep. The place was finally closed yesterday, and all the business removed to the new Abattoir in Harsimus Cove.

John Dooley and a boy named Finken were seriously injured at Weehawken yesterday by the explosion of an iron oil tank, which they were engaged in cleaning. Both Dooley and the boy were inside the tank, the former at work and the latter holding a lighted lamp, when the gas suddenly exploded, hurling them violently against the side of the tank. They were removed to St. Francis Hospital, in Hoboken. Dooley is thought to be fatally injured, but the boy will recover.

THE CHARITY BALL.

The Charity Ball, in aid of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, Lexington avenue, corner Fifty-first street, always the great event of the season, will be brighter than ever on this anniversary, Feb. 5. The boxes have all been taken, but the complete list of real tenants cannot be obtained till just before the ball, as many benevolent persons have organized a "corner" in them, in order to put up the price as high as possible. The prices ordinarily range from $20 to $75. They will actually realize a very great deal more under this amateur Wall street arrangement. The following is the nearest approximating list:

Proscenium Boxes.—D—Mr. D. Kingsland; E—Mrs. H. Brooks; F—Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow; G—Mrs. Bainbridge Clark; H—Mr. J. B. Boyd; J—Mrs. Del Monte; N—Mr. Stewart; O—Mrs. Geo. A. Fellows; P—Mr. Clarence Seward; Q—Mr. Lester Wallack; R—Mrs. W. R. Sargeant; S—Mrs. W. S. Gurney.

Subscribers' Boxes.—1—Mr. Tappan; 2—Col. B. A. Willis; 3—Mrs. Roberts; 4—Mr. R. Hutchings; 5—Mr. Josephs; 6—Mr. Daniel; 7—Mr. Arthur Leary; 8—Mr. Theodore Moss; 9—Mrs. Gilman; 10—Mr. R. Butler; 11—Mrs. Seeley; 12—Mrs. Dexter; 13—Mr. Coale; 15—Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend; 16—Mr. Jones; 17—Mrs. Dorner; 18—Mr. Van Wart; 19—Mr. Clark Bell; 20—Gen. Ward; 21—Dr. Woodruff; 22—Mr. Edward Cooper; 23—Mrs. Shillito; 25—Mrs. V. K. Stevenson; 26—Mr. Leary; 27—Mr. Moss; 29—Mrs. Isaac Sherman; 30—Mrs. H. Millatti; 31—Mrs. Dickerson; 41—Mr. Scott; 46—Mr. Potter; 48—Mr. B. Baldwin; 49—Mr. R. S. Ely; 54—Mr. Beedleston; 60—Mrs. Appleton; 83—Mrs. Monroe.

Artists' Boxes.—Parepa, Mrs. Blackinton; Nilsson, Mrs. Musgrave; Kellogg, (taken;) Patti, Mme. Botassi; Piccolomini, Mr. Gautier; Lagrange, Mr. Leary; Grisi, Mrs. Lawrence; Mosart, Mrs. Watson; Rossini, Mrs. O'Hara; Bellini, Mr. Leary; Meyerbeer, Dr. Woodruff; Donizetti, Mr. Kingsland; Verdi, (taken;) Gounod, Mrs. Burdett.

Society has this year entered into an implied engagement not to privately entertain on this night; there is to be no social competition. There are over 350 managers of the charity, and each has twelve tickets to dispose of. Many will sell more, and the ball will be a very crowded affair. In former years it was the habit of many managers to return a check of $60 by the messenger who brought them the tickets. These, if they could not sell readily—and in many cases they did not exert themselves very strenuously—were passed over to people who had no right to be present. An effort has been made this year, and it will, no doubt, result in complete success, by personal, though not official, request for members to sell the tickets for the highest figure, and send back those tickets they cannot sell.

THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

The communication recently addressed by Rev. Henry Powers, Pastor of the Church of the Messiah, to the congregation over which he has officiated since the resignation of Rev. George H. Hepworth, has been accepted, the resignation to take place on the 1st of May. Mr. Powers was in Yonkers last evening, but a TIMES reporter had an interview with Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins, one of the deacons of the church, and ascertained from him that the resignation is not likely to cause any trouble to the congregation or to the church. Mr. Hawkins admits that Rev. Mr. Powers is a gentleman of high attainments, but he has not been successful as a preacher, and is disposed to regard the Church of the Messiah as a failure, when the cause is attributable to himself. Mr. Powers will preach as usual at the Church of the Messiah.

THE WORKING MEN.

A working men's meeting was held yesterday evening, in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, Mr. J. W. R. Hill, carpenter, in the chair. Mrs. Barlow acted as secretary. There were several other ladies among the men present. Resolutions of the character with which the public is by this time familiar were adopted, and it was agreed to hold a general meeting on Feb. 11, the anniversary of the birth of Horace Greeley, and another on April 13, that of Thomas Jefferson. A committee of seven was appointed to attend political parties. Mr. C. Osborne Ward, machinist, spoke warmly on "The Great Issue of the Hour—shall it be a bloody one?" It was a peaceable discourse, and dealt with statistics and the troubles of the unemployed in a one-sided manner, it is true, but which commanded the earnest attention of the audience. The points of the lecture are quite familiar to all who have examined into the question of the present labor difficulties. Of course there was some severity expressed against divine right, aristocracy, monopolies, synagogues, cathedrals, &c., and some blasphemy about the Sun of Righteousness shining on a favored few—no Redeemer for proletarians. In the opinion of the orator the useful classes were sinking in a quagmire of waste and want, the Republican and Democratic Parties were gone, and the time had come for the many to dictate to the miserable minority of money. A collection was taken up, which aggregated $2 23, and the meeting adjourned.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Pereire, for Havre.—Mr. Lefaivre, Mrs. Lefaivre and child, George Levy, Miss Marie May, chal, L. W. Chittenden, Louis Ventura, Henry Besels, L. Pike, Ernest Millet, J. Reschumann, Auguste Jonanique, Mrs. Leslie, Miss Edmonia Lewis, Mme. Gradot, Mme. Bongoure, Mme. Jennie Lepoids and child, Eugene Alleron, Mrs. Alleron, Miss Eugene Alleron, Miss Mina Mehl, Miss Isabella Mehl, Miss Emelie Mehl, Miss Louise Mehl, Eugene Mehl, Mr. Felsenbery, Capt. Giuseppe Cafiero, J. Vieller, Francesco Grandis, Jules Bessl, Adolphe Aubriot, E. Audifred, Mlle. Eugenie Audifred, Paul Muller, George Ebalt, Louis Ebalt, Mrs. S. Nolle, Eugene Bernhart, E. Quittand, Mme. Rosalie Monchy, Mlle. Chenet, George Fischer, Mlle. C. Fischer, Mr. Salles.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—W. Barry, E. Geiser, Joseph Frank, Thomas Walsh, Wm. Wahl and wife, C. D. Rice, E. E. [illegible], Grate, Mrs. S. E. Clark, Mr. [illegible] well, R. W. Deviney, Mr. [illegible] Jas. B. Shultes, Miss A. Pierce, Owen [illegible] brough, H. W. Walker, James Rocky, Miss [illegible] son, F. P. Walley, Miss Effie Fountain, Chas. A. [illegible] J. W. Chamberlain and wife, Miss M. A. Clark, [illegible] Brawley, S. Alderman, Miss S. B. Carr, Mr. [illegible] Rev. James E. Woodbridge, wife and child, P. A[illegible], Wm. Cannon, W. R. Robeson, Jr., a detachment of soldiers U. S. A.

In steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.—A. Princ[illegible], F. Reid, Leon Van Loo, Benj. Ford, Mrs. Ford, Capt. [illegible], R. G. Sawyer, L. Henriques, Miss H. Henriques, C. [illegible] Davidson, Jas. Holbrook, Jas. H. Butler, C. E. Cochrane, Mrs. Cochrane, L. F. E. Itsman, A. G. Davis, [illegible] Sharmbhild, J. H. Hentz, E. N. Goldstein, J. Prowe[illegible], Robt. Goudie, Chas. Spittlehouse, Joseph Hemingway, Mrs. Hemingway and infant, H. M. Harris, Mrs. [illegible] Miss Hanna, Miss Gertie Hanna, Miss Katie Hanna, [illegible] Chr. Hirschfeld, Jas. H. Baston, W. J. Dow, Mrs. [illegible] Commander C. A. Babcock, J. C. Wardlaw, Miss [illegible] Lander, Miss Eliz. A. Spensley, Rev. J. Van Lear.

In steam-ship State of Virginia, for Glasgow.—Capt. James Ross, Miss Ross, Miss M. L. Williams, Jno. [illegible] Ewell, Alexander Lowy, Mrs. Lowy, Master William Lowy, Miss Lowy, Thos. Menchem, J. E. Thomson.

In steam-ship Atlas, from Kingston, &c.—G. F. Nicholas, W. D. Henderson, G. E. Henderson, Capt. L. D. Baker, D. Ramphal, Col. J. L. Pacheco, L. Benitez, F. J. Howe, Charles Reed, T. Hughes, Prof. L. York.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—Mrs. Henderson and two children, W. A. Colgnitt, Jno. S. Toole and wife, Mrs. Van Houton, Martin Wall, W. St. Johns, Jno. McClung, Samuel McClung, Jr., Mrs. L. Brown, J. Dicho, Peter Dicho.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:15 | Sun sets.....5:10 | Moon sets..12:53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...1:00 | Gov. Island...1:49 | Hell Gate....3:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Pereire, (Fr.,) Daure, Havre and Brest, G. Mackenzie; State of Virginia, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow, A. Baldwin & Co.; Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Richmond, Read, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Rotterdam, (Belg.,) Hens, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Washington, (Ger.,) Arnold, Antwerp and Stetten, C. Rammelsberg; Main, (Ger.,) Oterndorf, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Andes, (Br.,) Williams, Cardiff, Bristol, &c., A. Baxter & Co.; New-Orleans, Clapp, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Stetson, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Flora, (Norw.,) Pederson, London, Tetens & Bockmann; Gazelle, (Norw.,) Bune, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Edward Hoordt, (Norw.,) Lorentzen, Beyrout, C. Tobias & Co.; Leda, (Aust.,) Medanich, Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders; Francesco Masone, (Ital.,) Barrachus, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Antares, (Ital.,) Calducci, London, Slocovich & Co.; Marianna III., (Port.,) Dos Santos, Lisbon, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Ocean, (Br.,) Gardes, Bremen, E. Unkart & Co.; Ephraim Williams, Kane, Matanzas, H. P. Brown & Co.; Blue Bird, (Br.,) Spicer, Bristol, Eng., C. W. Bertaux & Co.; Uriel, (Ger.,) Siebold, Liverpool, C. Tobias & Co.; Gazelle, (Norw.,) Brunn, Cork or Falmouth, C. Tobias & Co.; Achilles, (Ger.,) Kliets, New-Haven, Funch, Edye & Co.; Moneta, (cld. 23d,) Ross, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Orfeo, (cld. 23d,) (Ital.,) Quest, London, Slocovich & Co.

Brig Centaur, Stanley, Arroyo, P. R., M. Hunter & Co.

Schr. George W. Pettes, McKay, Point-a-Pitre, B. J. Wenberg; E. B. Wheaton, Atkins, Norfolk, Va., Overton & Hawkins; Isle of Pines, Scull, Yorkton, Va., Overton & Hawkins.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship George Washington, Whitehead, New-Orleans Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Atlas, (Br.,) Porter, Savanilla Jan. 9, and Kingston 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Claribel, (Br.,) Freeman, Ponce, P. R., Jan. 14, via Mayaguez 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Virgo, Buckley, Savannah Jan. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston.

Bark John Zittlosen, Wilkinson, Antwerp 42 ds., with empty barrels to John Zittlosen. Had fine weather.

Bark Peppino Magnano, (Ital.,) Dimartino, Hull 56 ds. in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Matilda Hilyard, (of St. John, N. B.,) Brooks, Rotterdam 45 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Took the middle passage, and had moderate weather.

Schr. Sunny South, Derrickson, Savannah 8 ds., with naval stores to J. S. Watson—vessel to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Susan P. Thurlow, (of Harrington,) Talbot, Havre 43 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co. Took the southern passage and had moderate weather.

Schr. Allie Bickmore, (of Boston,) Bickmore, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Sunny South, Derickson, Savannah, Ga., 8 ds., with naval stores to John S. Martin & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Lilly, Cole, Charleston, S. C., 3 ds., with railway ties to J. E. Lasher—vessel to Evans Ball & Co.

Schr. H. W. McColly, Doughty, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. J. J. Moor, Frank, Georgetown, S. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. H. G. King, Crosby, Anguilla 23 ds., with salt to G. Wessels—vessel to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Nettie Walker, Crowell, Machais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E., clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Adriatic, City of Brussels, and Greece, for Liverpool; Pereire, for Havre; Main, for Bremen; State of Virginia and Elysia, for Glasgow; Washington, for Antwerp; New-Orleans and Mississippi, for New-Orleans; Clyde, for Galveston; Huntsville and San Jacinto, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Fanita, for Norfolk; Wyanoke, for do.; Benefactor, for Philadelphia; ships Hereford and Eliza Shaw, for London; Golden Fleece, for Liverpool; barks Vincenzo, for Queenstown for orders; Abby N. Franklin, for Havana; brigs Valero, for Liverpool; Mary Ida, for Satander; S. P. Smith, for Porto Rico; Victoria, for Barbadoes; Ella, for Rio Grande; schrs. W. H. Jones, for Fernandina; C. H. Lawrence, for New-Orleans.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—Arr. steamers Blackstone, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York.

Passed Wood's Hole to-day, bark Jennie Cobb, from Mobile, for Boston.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 24.—The Red Star Line steamer Nederland, for Antwerp, went to sea this morning.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 24.—Sld., steam-ships Montgomery and San Salvador, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; Sarragossa, for Baltimore. Cld., barks Tuisko, for Bremen; Kaffinland, for Liverpool; schr. Lizzie Lee, for Baracoa. Below, a bark.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 24.—A dispatch from Falmouth, Jamaica, via cable from Cuba, dated Jan. 23, announces the arrival of the brig "T. Mirella Smith" (?) from Halifax, dismasted, having encountered a heavy gale on the passage, and lost overboard a portion of her cargo and three men—John Brown of Halifax, second mate; Jos. Conners of Halifax, and Christopher Jargensen of Norway.

The steamer Alhambra sld. for Portland this morning.

Steamer Alpha arr. to-day from Bermuda.

HAVANA, Jan. 24—A. M.—Arr. steam-ship Cuba, Palmer, New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Sld. for the United States, Souvenir, Fra Francisco, Agra, Delta, Viscount Canning, Martin Luther, Hester, Aquila, Algeria, Hants County, E. P. Buck, Sterling, Saturn, Johann Kepler, Barone Vranyesang, and Peabody.

Arr. out from the United States on the 23d inst., Ocean Chief, Abigail, Charles John, Rosendael, Dagmar, Edward McDowell, Balgohnie, Triumph, Estella, Hy. Pelham, Nouvelle Pallas, Trici Dubrovacki, Vesta, Ann Elizabeth, Freyr, Amalfi, A. C. Meyer, and Jorgen Lorentzen.

The ship Endymion, from New Orleans, for Liverpool, is aground on "Burbo Bank," but is expected to come off.

LARNE, Jan. 24.—The State Line steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, Capt. Braes, from New-York Jan. 13, for Glasgow, has arrived here.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 24.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Algeria, Capt. Le Messurier, from New-York Jan. 4, for Liverpool, arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning.

THE

CITIZENS'

INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEWARK, N. J.

STATEMENT.

DEC. 31, 1873.

ASSETS.

First bonds and mortgages	$187,0[illegible] 50
County and other bonds	14,800 00
Cash in banks	62,840 [illegible]
Call loans, secured by collaterals	93,000 00
Interest due and accrued	5,387 23
Premiums in due course of collection	30,080 90
Total	$393,45[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Unadjusted losses and expenses	$22,829 [illegible]
Capital stock	200,000 00
Surplus	170,624 90
Total	$393,45[illegible]
Reinsurance reserve	94,43[illegible] 00

OFFICERS.

JAS. G. DARLING, President.
L. J. LYONS, Vice President.
H. M. RHODES, Treasurer.
A. P. SCHARFF, Secretary.
T. J. TEMPLE, Agent, No. 163 Broadway.

Fisk, Clark & Flagg,

NO. 690 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

are now ready with their novelties in

Men's Furnishing Goods,

For the Early Spring Trade.

HERRING'S SAFES

FOR OFFICES, FOR BANKS, FOR DWELLINGS, FOR STORES, FOR EVERYBODY.

HERRINGS & FARREL,

Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway,

CORNER [illegible]